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House O. K.'s Lend-Lease; Norse Taken to Germany; Appeal Again to Drivers

The World's Day—March 11, 1943

Washington: Lend-Lease Bill Before the Senate

The Lend-Lease Bill, which passed the House by a vote of 407 to 6 is now before the Senate along with a report by E. R. Stettinius that this help to the other nations fighting the Axis totals $9,632,000,000.

The Rumi Plan, unanimously endorsed by the House Republican Steering Committee, will be carried to the floor with fullest possible backing of the party, Republican Leader Martin declared after the committee met.

The Truman Special Senate Committee investigating the war program reports three basic weaknesses—inadequate planning, conflicting authority, and hesitancy to adopt unpopular but necessary policies—are fast being corrected.

Employer obligations to pay overtime rates are not affected by the Executive Order establishing a mimimum work week of 48 hours, the War Labor Board has ruled. All time worked beyond 40 hours is still subject to provisions of earlier wage-hour laws, where these apply.

More working women, at least 2,750,000 of them, will be needed in America's labor force this year, Labor Secretary Frances Perkins told a meeting of State labor officials and Federal officers.

Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, said after conferring with President Roosevelt that he is "not taking a job." The White House said his call was personal.

To cushion American economy against shocks of transition from war to peace, and to lay foundations for a long-range social security system embracing the entire population, President Roosevelt has submitted to Congress proposals made by the National Resources Planning Board. [Pages 1, 8, First Page Second Section.]

The Senate rejected 49 to 32 a proposal by Senator O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming, for the draft deferment of farm workers and apparently cleared the way for early passage of another measure directing the deferment of workers employed "substantially full time" on farms.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown announced that, beginning March 22, coffee ration coupons will be good for one pound per person for five weeks. Now a pound must last six weeks.

President Roosevelt nominated two officers who have played leading roles in the North African offensive to be lieutenant generals. They are Maj. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of the Allied Air Force in North Africa, and Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., Commander of Armored Divisions there.

The House Appropriations Committee returned to subcommittees a bill to supply funds for operating a farm labor program.

In Europe: Norwegian Hostages Taken to Reich

Norwegians from concentration camps and prisons are being taken to Germany to be held as hostages in case any high German officers should be captured in an evacuation of Norway.

Swedish Jews living in Germany and the occupied countries have been offered an opportunity to return to Sweden before April 1, the Swedish Foreign Office has announced.

American participation in the exhibits at the Valencia and Barcelona Samples Fairs has been decided upon, according to an announcement from Madrid.

President Benes of the Czechoslovak Government-in-exile, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Germany's annexation of Austria, said that "both democratic Austria and Democratic Czechosolvakia have a great mission to fulfill in the new Europe" after the war.

President Inonu has approved the re-formed Turkish Cabinet, in which Sukru Saracoglu remains Premier and Numan Menemenioglu, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From Cairo, via the de Gaullist French News Agency, word has reached London that Roman Catholic Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York has arrived in Egypt following his visit to the Vatican.

A Turkish military mission has left for Egypt to study the fighting in North Africa, says the Columbia Broadcasting System, quoting the British Radio.

New England: Brown Appeals Again to Motorists

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown appealed again for "full voluntary compliance" with the ban on pleasure driving in Eastern States. Mr. Brown recently ordered an end to "harassment of motorists by the police," and placed compliance on an honor system. Since then, reports from some cities in the East have indicated a considerable increase in automobile driving.

Compulsory hospital insurance recommended by President Roosevelt would not give as great benefits as continuance of present Blue Cross plans of voluntary insurance prepayments, Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., of Cleveland told the New England Hospital Assembly. [Page 2.]

Baffling jurisdictional dispute between labor unions at the Boston Market Terminal was set on its way to settlement by agreement to let Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, decide the sole remaining issue. [Page 5.]

Oil men back Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal that fuel oil consumers be permitted to fill their storage tanks in the early summer in preparation for next winter. [Page 2.]

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appeared for questioning by the Grand Jury. [Page 2.]

National: Liberty Ship Launched at Baltimore

The William H. Welch, 103d Liberty Ship built at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, was launched at Baltimore 38 days after laying of the keel.

Australia: Social Welfare Bill Passed in House

A Social Welfare Fund bill, described as "the starting point of a new social order and a reconstructed Australia," has been passed by the Australian House of Representatives. It provides for setting aside £30,000,000 a year for social services.

The War:

Latest deevlaopments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 4.

First Victoria Cross In Tunisia Awarded

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Britain's highest decoration, the Victoria Cross, has been awarded to Maj. Herbert W. Lepatourel who was last seen at Tebourba, Tunisia, Dec. 3 "when he went forward alone with a pistol and some grenades." It was the first VC awarded for gallantry in Tunisia and the fifty-eighth in this war.

Although it was announced the award was posthumous, a sister of Major Lepatourel said the major is now a prisoner of war in Italy. "We had a letter from him from a military hospital in Naples last Wednesday," she said. "We were told by the War Office two weeks ago they had been advised he was a prisoner."

The citation said Major Lepatourel led four volunteers in a "last attempt to dislodge several enemy machineguns" after many counterattacks had failed to drive them from an "important high feature." The party silenced several of the posts; then when the four men were either killed or wounded the major went on.

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:15 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:34 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:16 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:33 a. m.

Wide Revision Demanded For Building Codes

Governor's committee in report sharply scores dangerous conditions in many public buildings.

Dangerous conditions in a large number of Massachusetts public buildings, and a general heedlessness on the part of the public to such conditions, were sharply scored today as the Committee appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall following the Coconut Grove disaster to investigate safety conditions throughout the State urged a sweeping revision of building codes to provide an adequate safety standard for the entire Commonwealth.

"Two months after the Grove tragedy," the Committee's report to the Governor said, "the Committee met in a popular restaurant, where an almost perpendicular stairway, plainly marked 'Exit,' led down to a door hinged to swing in, yet barred heavily so as not to swing at all. Here the Committee discussed the people's interest in their own safety.

"Sitting later in the office of an inspector of buildings on the fourth floor of a very dangerous building, the Committee was shown one of the means of escape, a half-inch, unknotted rope, improperly fastened, so that a person using it would be dropped to the sidewalk. In this room, the Committee discussed the present system of inspection.

Locked Door

"As a climax, the Committee on its way out of the State House, was blocked by a locked door marked 'Exit,' and decided to close its report with the customary words, 'God Save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts'."

Among the dangerous conditions existing throughout the Commonwealth, the Committee's report said, are the following:

1. An overwhelming number of hazards in buildings where people assemble.

2. A public occupying such buildings that continues to be heedless of its own safety, but expects somebody to make things safe.

3. A somewhat confused but fairly adequate system of State and municipal laws and regulations dealing with such buildings.

4. A system of enforcement handicapped by conditions cited in paragraphs 1 and 2, and by a lack of direct responsibility.

5—A Department of Public

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

Postwar and Social Security Program Offered by President to Congress; Nazis Face Entrapment at Vyazma

Germans say vanguard of army is in Kharkov suburbs; French force flanks Rommel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Russian drive on the central front continues to roll forward with great speed, undelayed by German successes in the Kharkov area. Red Army troops have all but completed the encirclement of Vyazma, 135 miles west of Moscow, and in the past 24 hours report the capture of 44 strongly fortified towns and villages.

This leaves the Germans with only a narrow 80-mile-long corridor through which to fall back upon Smolensk if they are to escape another Stalingrad.

The situation around Kharkov is somewhat obscure. The Germans claim their armored advance guards have penetrated the steel center's northern and western suburbs, but in the main the Russians appear to be holding. However, there are reports that the Germans have concentrated well above a quarter of a million fresh and well-equipped troops from western Europe on a short front west of Kharkov.

It is possible that wise strategy may dictate a temporary Soviet withdrawal from the recently retaken bastion. If this should happen, it would by no means indicate the Russians had sustained a major reverse, for the war on the Eastern Front once again has become plainly a war of rapid movement and maneuver.

As is explained in detail elsewhere in these columns, it is primarily a campaign of salients—which is to say it is comparatively easy for either

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

High Lights of Roosevelt Plan

Social Services

1. Benefit payments to workers under Social Security who become ill or disabled.
2. Federal aid to qualified youths who desire college training.
3. Extension of Social Security to some classes now exempt.
4. Aid to local communities to build hospitals as part of a broad health program, including Government co-operation with the medical profession in a plan for patients to pay medical expenses on a "budget plan."
5. Greater assistance to the aged, blind, and other groups receiving public assistance.
6. Free lunches for all school children.

War to Peace Economy

1. Guarantee every man released from armed forces or war plants a job with "fair pay and working conditions."
2. Continue rationing and other wartime restrictions so long as necessary.
3. Give labor "responsibility in organization and sharing in management."
4. Consolidation of railroads into a limited number of regional systems.
5. Government-private partnership in some plants and facilities, with Government deciding what concerns should be left operating in such fields as aircraft, shipbuilding, aluminum, and magnesium.

President Hails Lend-Lease As Weapon for Offense

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message to a luncheon observing the second anniversary of Lend-Lease operations said today, "The United Nations are on the offensive," and added:

"As we strike again and again, Lend-Lease and reciprocal aid will contribute increasingly to the inevitable defeat of the Axis.

"And this mutual aid has become more than a joint weapon of war. In the smoke of battle, Lend-Lease is helping to forge the unity that will be required to make a just and lasting peace."

Mr. Roosevelt's message, read by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, was one of many expressions of praise and thanks heard at the luncheon gathering.

Speaking in person and apparently phrasing his address as a direct rebuttal to United States Ambassador William H. Standley's recent assertion in Moscow, Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador, declared:

Appreciated by Russians

"Supplies received [by Russia] through Lend-Lease have been an enormous help and, as such, deeply appreciated by the people of the Soviet Union who are fully aware of its extent."

Admiral Standley told a press conference March 8 that so far as he could learn the Russian people were being kept in ignorance of American aid to the Soviet Union.

Today Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said the State Department had received a report from Admiral Standley in which the Ambassador made clear he was speaking in his personal capacity and not for this Government. Mr. Welles earlier had told reporters that whatever Admiral Standley had said at his Moscow press conference was said without prior reference to the State Department.

Additional thanks for Lend-Lease were expressed at the luncheon by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dehydrated Food Served

These and other dignitaries met at a Washington hotel to eat a meal prepared entirely from the same types of dehydrated foods that are shipped abroad under Lend-Lease and also used by America's armed services in the field. The soup came from dry soybeans and dry milk, the main course was a meat loaf of dehydrated pork and beef and the vegetables and other courses also came from dry powders. About 750 persons were served with 300 pounds of dehydrated food—about one sixth the normal weight of food for a similar meal for that number.

The luncheon was paid for by the executive officers and employees of the Lend-Lease Administration.

Mr. Litvinoff said he had no statistics on just what part American aid has played in Russia's war along a 2,000-mile front, but as an example he cited an air force regiment of the Red Army which "using nothing but Airacobras [Bell P-39—cannon-firing American fighter plane] has been given the title of a guard regiment for its distinguished services."

Distinguished Service

These American-equipped airmen fought on the Voronezh and Demyansk Fronts, downing 43 enemy planes while losing but three of their own. Another Russian air group using American B-25 bombers [the type used in the Tokyo raid] conducted 380 successful combat flights during January without losing a single plane.

"I hope," Mr. Litvinoff said, "the originators of Lend-Lease and those contributing to its realization, will find satisfaction in the conviction that they could hardly have found an investment yield-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Lend-Lease bill debate: Financial Page.

Reports Set Landmark In New Deal Era

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — President Roosevelt set a landmark in his three-term Administration when he casually tossed to Congress yesterday two profoundly significant reports, prepared by the National Resources Planning Board, with his hearty indorsement.

One of these documents is a 640-page, 550,000-word tome, dealing with the past, present, and future of United States social security. It immediately was dubbed the "American Beveridge Plan," although it is quite different in all except a few particulars. Mr. Roosevelt has had this document on his desk for months; in fact, it was prepared before the Beveridge report was published. The President had his own reasons for holding it back.

The other document is a mere 85-page affair, that is really more explosive than the other. This outlines, in effect: a proposed, postwar, New Deal of the future. It does not merely take up the problems of war demobilization. Its tremendous thesis is how to secure a full production economy, which gives every man who wants to work a job. This goal, says the report, is perfectly possible.

Broader Than British Plan

Combined, these two documents go further than the Beveridge plan but by a different road. The Beveridge plan seeks by a painstaking, actuarial, and specific approach to reorganize British social-security benefits into an integral whole—but never on anything above a subsistence level. It would so organize British society as to guarantee everybody a minimum, "from cradle to grave." It would not generalize wealth; it would deal with the problem of poverty. Its goal is to prevent actual starvation, destitution, and cold. Sir William Beveridge is the first to emphasize and explain that his program, of itself, is not the final answer to deeper economic ques-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Jobs for all a primary objective of study; labor would share in management.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — An agenda for the demobilization of America's mighty World War II armies was today before Congress, along with a revolutionary program for postwar security that carried with it President Roosevelt's enthusiastic indorsement.

So suddenly were these dropped into the lap of Congress and so breath-taking were the recommended proposals that there was little immediate reaction. One of the documents alone ran to 550,000 words.

The joint program was immediately dubbed "the American Beveridge Plan," but actually it was more far-reaching, and at the same time vastly more nebulous than the proposal of Sir William Beveridge.

The President's two studies, prepared by the National Resources Planning Board, deal not merely with social security extension but with basic matters of America's economic life. Proposing what is tantamount to a postwar revolution, it would involve Government partnership in certain private industries, and a larger degree of Government control and supervision.

'Full Consideration" Sought

President Roosevelt asked Congress to give "full consideration" and to take immediate action on the first part of the program, dealing with social security, education and health.

In contrast to this, he did not urge immediate action on the overall postwar economic plan. The latter was largely a synopsis of demobilization of "D Day" problems which, it was explained, will confront the nation when the war ends.

In this connection the Planning Board reported that it looked forward to "an effective jural order of the world outlawing violence and imperialism" to permit "energizing the fullest development of resources and rights everywhere."

The report urged business and industry generally to share the responsibilities of management and, in case of specific "crucial" industries, proposed a tripartite control with management, labor and government participating.

Ample Employment

Basic objective was a post-war economy that would provide jobs for all. It is the thesis of the report that this is feasible, that it should be based primarily on private industry, but that it will require more government control and regulation than has been accorded in the past.

President Roosevelt sent the two National Resources Planning Board reports to Congress with the admonition that "men in the armed forces and all those engaged in the war effort rightly expect us to be considering their future welfare."

"We can all agree on our objective and in our common determination that work, fair pay and social security after the war is won must be firmly established for the people of the United States . . . ." he said. "We need to look forward to the accomplishment of these objectives—world peace, democratic society and a dynamic economy. We must not return to the inequities, insecurity, and fears of the past, but ought to move forward toward the promise of the future."

From the public's point of view one of the most pointed paragraphs in either report was a prediction that rationing will probably continue after the war "not only in order to secure more equitable distribution of scarce supplies, but also to prevent violent increases in prices."

Unenthusiastic Congress

The two mammoth social planning reports were tossed into the lap of a Congress that has already begun to show its distaste for any major social reform before the war is won.

The President did not give any indication as to the total cost of the programs, nor did he suggest how the enormous bill entailed could be met.

Moreover, the National Resources Planning Board already has encountered considerable hostility in Congress. Last month the House eliminated from an appropriation bill the running expenses of the Board for the coming fiscal year, and denied a deficiency appropriation for the current year.

Findings and recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board on security, work, and relief policies: Page 2. Report on postwar planning, First Page, Second Section.

New Truman Report Blames No Single Group in Muddling

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Reading the latest report of the Truman Committee, outspoken and highly respected Senate war-program investigating body, is like cutting in on the middle of a news reel you have already seen twice before. At the end of the first page of the Committee's current findings you are likely to say: "This is where we came in!"

The fact is that the special Senate group, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri on the Democratic side and Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine on the Republican side, whose previous reports have set a high standard of penetrating but conservative criticism, returns again to its central attack on the weaknesses of the domestic war effort: confused and conflicting management.

The report doesn't blame the Administration exclusively, but it doesn't exonerate the Administration.

The Committee has made these criticisms before—more than once before—and it makes them again today. The fact that they still are the dominant theme of the report is, perhaps, a clue to the major weakness in the conduct of the war agencies.

Three Basic Weaknesses

The three basic weaknesses which Senator Truman and his associates cite as responsible for nearly all of the failures and shortcomings the Committee has found in a score or more of investigations of specific phases of the war program are these:

Inadequate over-all planning within Government agencies at the beginning of various programs, and delay in determining basic policies necessary to carry out such programs effectively.

Conflicting authority over, and responsibility for, various phases of the war program, resulting in delays and buck-passing.

Hesitancy of Government to adopt unpopular or unpleasant policies long after the facts clearly indicated such policies were necessary.

Although warning that Americans must brace themselves for the "toughest and grimmest" year of the war, the Committee gives one heartening assurance, namely, that in its judgment "there has been great improvement in the past year: particularly in recent months, in the correction of the three basic weaknesses in war agency administration.

No Single Group Blamed

"No group in America is solely responsible for these weaknesses," the report declares.

"They have shown up clearly in government war agencies, as for

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Fraud Charge Made Against Safety Group at Hearing

Senator Maurice Goldman (D) of Boston, today charged that he could prove that there had been 17 distinct instances of fraud and corruption in the Massachusetts Coommittee on Public Safety.

Senator Goldman made his charge at a hearing for a legislative investigation of the Committee on Public Safety before the Legislative Committee on Rules at the State House. The fiery Senator said he would use an audit made by the State Auditor, Thomas J. Buckley, to prove his accusations.

Speaking as a proponent of the order for legislative investigation Senator Goldman said that if the investigation is held he will show full operation of a black market within the Civilian Defense organization.

He also said that he would further show expenditures and waste in connection with telephone calls which were "almost scandalous." He claimed that J. W. Farley, Director of the Public Safety Committee, has 19 assistants, all of whom were interested in the election of the Governor.

Red Cross an Issue

A surprise speaker was the State Auditor, Mr. Buckley, upon whose report the Goldman charges were said to be based. Mr. Buckley, who said he left home against his doctor's orders to appear at the hearing, was introduced by Senator Goldman shortly before 1 o'clock.

Mr. Buckley was asked to defer his remarks until 3 p. m., when the hearing was scheduled to be resumed.

During the morning session the Red Cross was made an issue in the investigation case, when Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, stated he was disturbed by several charges in a prepared statement issued by Miss Natalie Hays Hammond. The latter's ouster as head of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps precipitated the demand for an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

In the statement Miss Hammond quoted Mr. Farley as criticizing the Red Cross.

After Representative Neville's appearance Mayo Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and head of the Committee's Evacuation Division, arose to tell of the co-operation of the Division and the Red Cross in formulating plans to evacuate families from homes in the event of a serious oil famine.

Disaster Avoided

Mr. Shattuck said a serious disaster affecting the safety of thousands of Massachusetts citizens was barely avoided this winter when at one time the State had only three hours' oil supply.

The head of the Evacuation Division told the Committee that on Dec. 20, 1942, following a conference with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on the acute fuel shortage, he returned to his office with the responsibility of taking care of the people of the State with only three hours' supply of oil on hand.

"I went back to headquarters,"

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allied Bombing of Reich: Industrial Softening First

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Week by week the intensity of Allied air attacks on Germany is stepping gradually upward.

As winter skies give way to spring what is now a succession of intermittent bomb thunder showers will become a steady ceaseless beat of heavy bomb rain. By midsummer Germany's key industries, key rail centers, main harbors will be under a weight of attack far beyond anything England itself suffered in the days of the blitz, for the process of softening Germany for invasion is under way.

Technically it is a mistake to call what is going on now, or what will come in the next few months, pre-invasion bombing. There are two phases in the air offensive which must precede the actual invasion. The first and protracted phase is going on now. When it will end depends on the weight and effectiveness of the attack as it develops.

The second phase comes only at the last moment. It is the type of bombing which paves the way for the actual landing operation and blasts a way for Allied troops through the German coastal defenses.

That last phase is the literal "pre-invasion" bombing which some day will break with fury on the walls of Hitler's "Fortress Europe." But that stage has not yet come, nor is there any apparent indication that it is about to come. On the contrary the present scope and character of Allied air raids on the continent appear to give the attack two general attritional purposes which look to the long-range future and one strategic purpose of immediate importance.

Now, as of course from the beginning, a major aim of the attacks is to wear down the physical industrial machine which feeds German armies at the front. The attacks are aimed at plane factories, coal mine pit heads, gasoline refineries, electrical works which make the delicate instruments necessary to any motor vehicle in modern war and locomotive repair sheds. This prepares the way for invasion, but only in the most

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Hospital Head Opposes Compulsory Insurance

Opposition to compulsory hospital insurance, a feature of the social-insurance proposals presented to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt, was registered at the New England Hospital Assembly here by Dr. Robert H. Bishop, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Bishop, who is one of the leading hospital administrators of the country, told the convention that hospital insurance of the voluntary type would yield greater benefits than a compulsory system under government auspices.

The American Hospital Association at its last convention, he recalled, gave its complete indorsement to voluntary rather than to compulsory governmental plans.

Dr. Bishop was one of the prime movers in the making of this convention decision, presenting a resolution favoring the voluntary program which was adopted.

Pay-Roll Tax Proposed

The question of compulsory or voluntary methods, incidentally, relates to the nature of the insurance. As proposed by the Social Security Board and recommended by President Roosevelt, hospital insurance would be added to the present old-age and unemployment insurance, now comprising the social security system. A new pay-roll tax of probably 1 per cent would be enacted by Congress, divided between employer and employee, each paying ½ per cent on wages up to the first $3,000. The tax probably would increase with the years. Hospital payments of from $3 to $6 a day up to 30 days a year would be offered.

Officials urging such insurance have been encouraged to do so by the remarkable growth of voluntary plans of low-cost nonprofit hospital insurance. These go under the common name of Blue Cross. The hospital service plans have been developed by hospital administrators on the basis that a large group of individuals, representing a cross-section of the public, can do what it would be impossible for any one of them to do alone. Subscribers now total 11,000,000. Last year $50,000,000 was paid out in benefits and 2,000,000 new subscribers were added.

"A year ago last January, President Roosevelt aroused hospitals and hospital service plans by his suggestion in his message to Congress that benefits under social security be extended to groups not now included and that hospitalization be provided," Dr. Bishop said in his address to the hospital assembly.

Challenge Accepted

"You will remember that as far as Hospitals and Plans are concerned, they decided at their annual meeting in St. Louis to accept the challenge of the Government, and immediately adopted plans for presenting the problem to all the people in order to let them decide which they prefer—a governmental plan of hospitalization on an indemnity basis or a voluntary plan on a service basis.

"If the principle of group prepayment to provide hospitalization on a voluntary basis is sound, as set forth in the approval program and standards adopted by the American Hospital Association, we are warranted in the belief that if the American public understands the greater benefits to be derived under a voluntary plan their choice will be unanimous in support of such a plan."

Dr. Bishop is Chairman of the Blue Cross Committee on Approval of the American Hospital Association and President-Elect of the American College of Hospital Administrators. He is Director of University Hospitals at Cleveland.

Plans of the Social Security Board for Government hospital insurance were outlined to the hospital assembly by Dr. I. S. Falk, Director of the Board's Bureau of Research and Statistics.

Their War Effort Wins Recognition

By a Staff Photographer

United-Carr Fastener Corporation Gets Its 'E'

For outstanding production of war materials, the Ames Street plant of the United-Carr Fastener Corporation in Cambridge yesterday received the Army-Navy "E" flag in ceremonies in the State Armory. Shown holding the award are, left to right: Robert Dryer, who accepted lapel pins for employees; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; President Arthur W. Kimball of the Corporation; Brig.-Gen. Alden H. Waitt, Executive Officer of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service; Commander Milton E. Borden, representing the First Naval District; Georgianna L. Simpson, who also accepted pins for employees; and Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Board, who acted as Master of ceremonies. In three wars—'98, '17, and today,—the company has supplied fasteners for clothing and other materials.

Oil Men Back Mayor's Plan To Fill Tanks

Oil men today favored Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposal for storing all possible fuel oil early in the summer as both practical and useful.

Mayor Tobin recommended to Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown last night that fuel oil consumers be permitted to fill fuel oil tanks to capacity during the early summer months, regardless of how many ration coupons they still possessed. The suggestion, if followed, would require a change in the ration regulations, since coupons currently valid must suffice until Oct. 1.

The Mayor also renewed his appeal that oil consumers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut be given additional coupons to an amount equalling 10 per cent of their original fuel oil ration, to compensate for reductions in the Period 4 coupons to 8 gallons each.

Mayor States His Case

Mayor Tobin's recommendations were made in a letter to Mr. Brown. He expressed the belief that all bulk storage plants in the Southern New England area (part of the so-called Zone B) may be expected to be completely filled by early summer because the pipeline from Texas to Illinois, recently finished, has cut approximately in half the traveling time of tank cars hauling fuel oil to New England.

Simultaneously, in Washington, Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, called a meeting of the New England Congressional delegation for today to discuss making an appeal to the War Production Board for immediate construction of a second pipe line into the East, as insurance against another fuel shortage next winter.

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, has recommended to WPB that a second Texas to Illinois line be extended to the East Coast. It was understood today that this project will not be started until May, and that in the meantime information will be gathered on how much oil is to be needed next winter and in what areas.

N. E. Seeks Information

New England Republicans in the House sent a letter last week to Mr. Ickes, with copies to Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chief, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Transportation, and Mr. Brown, demanding to know what action, if any, was at present being taken to prevent another fuel oil shortage in New England next winter. Also, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, introduced a bill in the House to authorize a second pipeline to be extended as near New England as possible, but leaving size, cost, and exact location undetermined.

Representative George J. Bates, (R) of Massachusetts was named this week to a House naval subcommittee which will study civilian and military fuel oil demands. Mr. Bates said:

"We will explore the whole field of military and civilian requirements and the entire source of supplies, and balance them against available transportation facilities for fuel oil and gasoline."

Results of this study will aid in determining next year's rationing program as it affects fuel oil and coal, it was understood.

Powers in Washington Face Manpower Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Congress and the Administration reached the point today where a major decision must soon be reached for handling the nation's manpower needs.

With shortages of farm labor serious enough to threaten domestic and United Nations food programs and with the period of "easy mobilization" of labor reserves for the draft, the farms and the war factories definitely at an end, Congress stood at the fork in the roads. On the basis of measures before them, the legislators could:

1. Attack the problem piecemeal and its most threatening phase—farm labor shortage—first, by granting mandatory blanket draft deferment to farm labor, via the Bankhead bill, or by subsidizing farm wages as provided in the newly introduced Pepper bill and other measures, or by letting farm prices go up through the anti-inflation ceiling as urged by Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland. Any of these measures, whatever their effect on inflation and the war, would make farm work more attractive.

Manpower Mobilization

2. Attack the problem as a whole by approving a strong measure, the Austin-Wadsworth bill, providing for compulsory mobilization of the nation's civilian manpower, which has been indorsed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Alternatively, Congress may await the over-all: authoritative report anticipated from the special White House Committee of top-ranking presidential consultants composed of Harry Hopkins, James F. Byrnes, Economic Stabilization Director; Admiral William D. Leahy; Bernard M. Baruch and Justice Samuel I. Rosenman: which has been conferring regularly amid persistent reports that they will recommend an overhauling of the entire civilian organization.

Two days of sharp debate over the size of the Army and the plight of the farmers preceded the vote on the Bankhead bill scheduled for today: the closing hours saw Senator Claude E. Pepper, (D) of Florida, unexpectedly introduce an omnibus measure to establish a Committee of Requirements, composed of all top agencies interested in manpower: to handle the whole problem of allocating men to farms, the war plants, the Army and the Navy.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of a director of war mobilization, would be composed of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy, Chief-of-Staff of the Army, Chief of Naval Operations, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Chairman of the War Production Board, Food Administrator, and Mr. Byrnes.

The Committee would set up, subject to modification by the President, a national program for maximum voluntary mobilization of manpower for the military forces and for military and essential civilian production. Quotas determined by the Committee would be binding upon the War Production Board, the Food Administration and the Manpower Commission. The bill provides that the quotas of manpower for the armed forces, as determined under the program, would supersede existing quotas employed under the Selective Service Act of 1940.

The Committee would be clothed with authority to subsidize farm labor if necessary to equalize compensation with other forms of employment; the Pepper bill would supplant the over-all controls now wielded by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Tydings Wants Ceilings Higher

Earlier in the debate on the Bankhead bill, Senator Tydings urged that the measure be abandoned and the Office of Price Administration "accept the inevitable" by increasing ceiling prices on farm products to absorb the higher wages necessary to attract workers to the farms.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Byrnes are both on record as unalterably opposed to higher farm prices since a break-through in the price ceilings would jeopardize if not wreck the Government's anti-inflation program.

Senator Tydings, speaking over the air-waves, said the Bankhead measure would not keep farmers on the farms, asserting that farm workers today were making less than $2 a day, while industrial laborers were drawing fat pay envelopes.

Meanwhile, the Manpower Commission revealed that it had instructed its field directors to designate restaurants, hotels, laundries, and food and fuel distribution services as "locally needed" in overcrowded industrial areas, thus permitting the United States Employment Service to recruit help for them, but not making such workers eligible for draft deferment.

Hurley Before Grand Jury In Lottery Probe

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appeared for questioning by the Grand Jury, as Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell expedited his investigations on two fronts.

Mr. Bushnell yesterday had asked the Superior Court to open trial on Monday of Dr. Harry Sagansky and 10 others, alleged to have participated in a $90,000,000 lottery syndicate.

At the Grand Jury suite this morning, Deputy Sheriff Harry I. Timility was seen to enter carrying books and other evidence for the Jury.

While Mr. Bushnell was confined in the secret jury sessions this morning, his office had no comment on reports that he had offered his associates an opportunity to withdraw from the investigations if they feared becoming victims of reprisals later on, due to the political implications.

Of the 30 defendants in the lottery case, those whom Mr. Bushnell has asked to be put on trial Monday are: Harry Goldsnyder, Nathan Goodsnyder, Sally Goodsnyder, Joseph A. Cohen, Catherine E. Cremins, Lena Goldblatt, Peter Kelly, Louis Popkin, Bernard Rabinovitz, and Walter Slade.

About $80,000,000 Outlay Going to N. E. War Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in his office today after a trip to Washington, Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Authority, announced for the first time that nearly 50 war housing projects are under construction or development on the New England front from Presque Isle, Maine, to Bridgeport, Conn., at an aggregate outlay of close to $80,000,000.

Mr. Wiley pointed out that it was now only a question of months before the greatest public housing job in New England's history will have reached the stage of sheltering about 150,000 war workers under conditions applicable to American standards of living. Mr. Wiley's responsibility has been to see that all this housing was planned or accomplished within one short year after he quietly "took over" at FPHA headquarters on School Street.

More Than 40,000 Units

During that period about 43,000 housing units of all types have been assigned to New England's industrial centers. These include a large assortment of dormitory-type dwellings, trailers, some new, permanent construction, and several low-incomed, slum clearance projects converted to the use of war workers' families.

At the present rate of progress, the FPHA is adding $3,000,000 worth of housing to the emergency program every month, the Director said. Which means that in the last five months of cold wealther in New England, Mr. Wiley's organization has expended more than $15,000,000 for the relief of localities hit by chaotic housing conditions.

Seething center of FPHA efforts is Hartford, Conn., where 12,000 persons are on the waiting list for places to sleep. It's a 24-hour-a-day job for Mr. Wiley to get these war workers out of shelters running all the way from automobile back seats to barn lofts, threatening the war production effort with an excessive labor turnover, if not a labor shortage.

Where "Yankee" Fits Well

It's a job that requires a Yankee such as Mr. Wiley (he played football at Somerville High School) to deal with problems purely Yankee in texture. He has had to explain that the Federal Government is not entering New England for purposes of confiscating property and land or to erect the "slums of tomorrow" in shoddy, unsound, emergency housing. The Government merely leases land for war housing, he said, and now erects only temporary quarters for war workers which can be quickly and easily removed when the emergency is over.

Beginning with the idea of building permanent homes that war workers could buy and maybe live in after the war, the FPHA soon rescinded that plan, took over several permanent slum clearance projects for war workers, and today works under the clear ruling that no more permanent structures will be built for emergency housing. Mallory Village in Springfield and Old Colony Village in Hingham are typical of the Garden-type of permanent community the FPHA completed before the emphatic turn to temporary housing.

Hence, when Mr. Wiley says that 43 per cent of war housing in New England is temporary construction, the figures on permanent housing include thousands of dwelling units already built for slum clearance when the war started.

Connecticut leads all the New England states in war housing with almost one-half of all the defense homes to be built in this area, according to Mr. Wiley's report. Of the 150,000 workers provided with shelter, nearly 70,000 are in Connecticut. A total of 11 housing projects have been assigned to the City of Hartford alone.

New Hampshire, on the other hand, is comparatively quiet in housing activities, having completed 1,642 dwelling units of all types with no further assignments. Vermont and Maine are going in the strongest for trailer communities.

100,000 Pieces of Tax Mail Reach Boston Income Division

More than 100,000 pieces of "income tax mail" reached the office of Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Boston, this morning, and crowds are taking advantage of the street-floor offices just opened at 141 Milk Street to file their returns in person, it was disclosed today.

The crowds that have besieged the corridors and elevators of the Federal Building for the past few weeks were noticeably smaller today, Mr. Hassett said, but in reply to a question regarding the possibility of many taxpayers being tardy about filing their returns, said, "No doubt everyone will file. They have been slow to start but are coming to realize that they must file, and they are filing."

The deadline is March 15 at 5 p. m. for filing in person. Tax mail bearing a postmark prior to midnight on that date will be accepted without penalty.

Many taxpayers are mailing their returns direct to Washington, Mr. Hassett declared, thereby causing much lost time and extra work as well as further unnecessary congestion of the mails. All residents of Massachusetts who file returns must send them to the Collector's office in Boston or to one of the several branch offices scattered throughout Massachusetts. More than 100 tax returns arrived at the Boston office today from Washington, which had been sent there, and had to be forwarded to the Boston office, Mr. Hassett said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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AN INSPIRING WAR-TIME EFFORT
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ADMISSION $1.10 TAX INCLUDED

Building Codes Revision Asked

Continued from Page 1

Safety seriously understaffed for inspection.

6—Lack of complete co-ordination between State and municipal enforcement bodies.

7—Lack of any checkup from outside the Department on the effectiveness of its activities.

The Committee said that safety is a problem in a shockingly large number of theaters, halls, churches, hotels, restaurants, night clubs, schools, institutions, and other buildings legally defined as places of assembly, because during decades of unconcern and laxity hazards have been allowed to pile up year by year.

This situation, the report continues, has reached the place where if the Commonwealth, in a sudden desire for safety, should close up all the hazardous buildings, the blow would paralyze the industrial, commercial, and social activities of the people.

Hotel Violations

The Committee said that it visited one city where every hotel failed to pass the legal safety requirements. Obviously, it pointed out, these hotels could not all be closed at once.

Pointing out that persons using hazardous buildings are still as heedless of their own safety as they were before the Grove disaster, the Committee's report said: "The general public expects its government to see that places of assembly are made safe.

"Your committee finds that the people have successfully shifted from their own shoulders to those of their government agents virtually the whole burden of caring for public safety in places of assembly.

"A few days ago, the Chairman attended a large gathering on the second floor of a public building of all-wood construction. Before going up to the platform to speak, he went to the emergency exits, both of which proved to be barred so that they could not have been used. The audience tittered, as if they had no serious concern with the exits, and as if examining them was a quaint idea."

In Main Good

Commenting on the present laws of the Commonwealth, establishing standards for egress, ventilation, sanitation, and fire prevention equipment, the Committee said the laws in the main are good, but are not properly arranged, are not complete, and contain a few archaic and even dangerous provisions.

"We find a need for simplification, codification, and emendation of these standards into a basic safety code," the Committee reported. "Such a code would lay down uniform, minimum safety standards applicable to every city and town in the Commonwealth.

"We find the need for such a code increased by a lack of uniformity among existing municipal building codes, creating confusion, promoting unnecessary hardships, and crippling any effort by the State to establish uniform enforcement of safety measures."

The secession of Boston from the jurisdiction of State safety laws, the Committee said, further increases this chaos.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight, becoming slightly colder. Moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Showers, changing to snow flurries. Colder tonight.

New Hampshire: Showers, changing to snow flurries in northern portion, becoming colder tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:08 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Friday, 4:26 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Many Salvaged Coats Returned

Hundreds of coats and hats were left unclaimed when the Cocoanut Grove night club went up in flames on a Saturday night last November. The last thing any of the trapped patrons thought of was the garments they had left in the cloakroom.

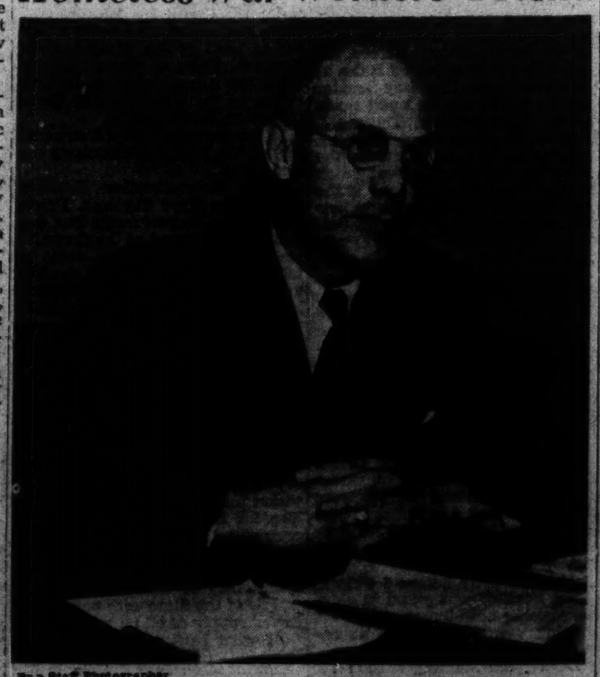
The job of identifying the owners of the garments fell to the Police Property Clerk, Joseph Farrell, who assigned Francis G. Wilson to the task. In the three months that have elapsed since the disaster, Mr. Wilson has succeeded in locating owners of all but 40 women's and 90 men's coats. It is probable, the police think, that many never will be claimed because the owners or the relatives of the owner-victims live at a distance.

Identifications were often made in strange ways. A coat belonging to the late Mrs. Jerome Estes, a victim of the fire, was identified when her sister, a resident of Detroit, wrote the police that htey would probably find Mrs. Estes' coat by looking for a shoe-string which had been sewn in to replace a button-loop.

Mrs. John N. Alberton, widow of a Naval Ensign who lost his life in the fire, recognized her husband's cap when a picture of it, with the check stuck in the band, was published in a magazine. She happened to have remembered the check number. This hat had already been erroneously claimed by someone else but had been returned when the mistake was discovered and before Mrs. Alberton wrote in.

Clothing belonging to Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse Duncan Elliott of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was claimed shortly after the fire by a Naval officer authorized by the family of the family to do so. Unfortunately, on the day the officer claimed it, he was assigned to sea duty, and the garments will return when he does and not before.

Homeless War Workers' Friend



By a Staff Photographer

Sumner K. Wiley

New England Regional Director of Federal Public Housing Authority who has charge of the expenditure of many millions of dollars in the six states for housing of thousands of key men in war production.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Dr. Walter Kotschnig will speak to the students of Wellesley College on "Problems of Post War Reconstruction" in the Alumnae Hall on Wellesley campus at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

The Boston Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold a dinner and meeting in the New Building of Northeastern University at 7:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher will give an illustrated free lecture on "The Importance of Birds to Your Victory Garden" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Tanner will give a talk on "A Survey of Tapestries" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Boris Goldovsky will give a piano recital with comments at the Symphony Luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Oval Room at 1 p. m. Open to the public.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fraud Charge Made Against Safety Group at Hearing

Continued from Page 1

Mr. Shattuck said, "and contacted the Evacuation officers in the 351 cities and towns in this Commonwealth and placed the entire organization on alert. I informed them that the people must not be told of the situation in scare headlines, but you must be ready.

At the beginning of today's hearing, which was attended by another crowd of about 400, mostly women, Mr. Farley declined to accept the offer of Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston to yield in his favor.

Representative Cappucci had held the floor through most of yesterday's session was talking when the hearing ended at noon.

Mr. Farley in declining the opportunity to speak at the outset said, however, that he was still a proponent of the order. At one stage of the hearing, following a reference by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, to Miss Hammond as "the talented daughter of a great American who through his genius contributed to American posterity," there was a loud burst of applause which brought Chairman Jarvis Hunt's gavel vigorously down. It was not the first demonstration of the morning. Chairman Hunt threatened to close the hearing if the incident was repeated.

Following Mr. Shattuck a large number of members of the General Court, all of them Democrats, spoke in favor of conducting the investigation.

Miss Holmes Speaks

Addressing the Committee in support of the order, Sybil H. Holmes, former Assistant Attorney General and former State Senator, said that Miss Hammond, alone, of the members of the State Committee on Public Safety, prior to the time of its organization, was aware that because of the unprecedented hazards to civilian populations in modern warfare, and because of the speed of mechanized aggression, it was vitally necessary to plan ahead to meet the disruption of attack.

An investigation, she said, will show that the Commandant of the Corps presented her resignation therefrom when she was convinced that the fine work of the Corps was to be sabotaged.

"But was that resignation accepted?" Miss Holmes continued. "Oh no, that might have been embarrassing to the Executive Director of the Safety Committee. And what did the Director do? He shot out a statement declaring she had been ousted."

"The Legislature in its wisdom has, as it should, given extensive wartime powers to our State Commander in Chief," Miss Holmes continued. "You would certainly be letting him down if anyone should succeed in trying to stifle the stench now coming from 18 Tremont Street, where so much of that power is being exercised.

"What is it the Committee on Public Safety wishes to keep under cover? Can it be knowledge of the lack of actual protection it has provided? Can it have anything to do with the manner in which funds have been handled? You, the representatives of the people, have the power to get the facts. What are they? The public has a right to know."

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Dewey Urges Funds for Child Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced today that the New York War Council, which he heads, has recommended appropriation by the Legislature of $5,000,000 as the State's share of a projected $15,000,000 State-wide program to care for the children of mothers working in war industries.

The undertaking would be financed one-third by the State, one-third by the localities and one-third by the parents of the children involved, the State's share to become available on April 1. From the $7,500,000 reserve provided in the Dewey executive budget for child care, equipment reserve and other purposes.

It would be administered under the supervision of Charles A. Winding, who yesterday was named Executive Secretary and counsel to the State War Council, when Governor Dewey, in a stinging criticism of Federal procedure in emergency child-care field, took the initiative with the State Departments of Education and Welfare in passing upon all child-care projects for which application to the Council is made.

The program would be open to all children in the State whose mothers are working either in war industries or in manpower shortage areas. Every application would be investigated and passed upon, and child-care centers would be conducted in the public schools.

Preliminary rules of policy covering administration of the program provide that child-care centers be established only in areas where a general shortage of manpower exists or where the mothers of children to be cared for are working in the production of goods to be used by the armed forces of the United States or its allies, and that women with children be encouraged to enter industry only in areas where there is a manpower shortage. Provision is made for receipt of Federal funds for child centers by localities, if and when such monies should become available.

Upon receipt by the State War Council of fund applications from local war councils, the Executive Secretary will call upon the State Boards of Education or Social Welfare to make immediate inquiry into the facilities of each proposed child-care center. If the facilities are approved, the State Budget Director shall then pass upon the fiscal set-up.

Plea for Courage By President's Wife

By the Associated Press

Rochester, N. Y., March 11

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told University of Rochester women undergraduates yesday, "Americans who fail to realize war is on their doorstep will find themselves spiritually isolated from their countrymen and the world."

Speaking informally, the President's wife said, "We must have courage, and we must think along the lines of our community, our country, and even the world rather than along the lines of just ourselves. Our chief concern about ourselves must be to develop the physical strength and energy which will be needed for the hard times ahead."

Peace Jobs Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11 — New York State's experiment in postwar public works to alleviate unemployment in the peace had its first report to the Legislature today as the temporary State Commission for Postwar Public Works Planning set up by the 1942 session wound up its initial year's work.

Essentially a ground-work body designed to assist localities in mapping a balanced state-wide employment blueprint to bridge the transition from war to peacetime production, the Commission operates through a staff of state architects funded by state grants up to 50 per cent of the cost of preparing the plans.

In introducing its first program, the Commission recalled the employment debacle following the last war, stressing that "as a result, the American people had an experience which left its impress on the American language with the word 'boondoggle,' and which must never be repeated." It also stresses the premise of its function, that in no case should the State commit itself to the financing of any of the projects, aside from the cost of highway rights-of-way acquisitions, leaving the undertaking proper of postwar building to municipal funding.

Plans are now blueprinted for $200,000,000 worth of public works projects with drafting in process for another $300,000,000 worth, the Commission announced. The workchart thus far includes 1,500 projects estimated to cost $70,000,000 submitted by New York City, and more than 1,000 from at least 200 other communities estimated to cost $160,000,000. Chiefly figuring is a $100,000,000 highway construction and reconstruction program with the recommendation that the State build up a year-by-year reserve for this work when the job exigency shall have arrived and materials will be available. Legislative approval is required to make any part of the program effective.

Coincident with the report was a recommendation by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that the Commission membership be reduced to the fiscal leaders of the Legislature, the Budget Director and the State Commissioner of Public Works and Commerce.

National W.C.T.U. for All-Out Suspension of Liquor Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Nothing less than complete suspension of the liquor industry for the duration of the war will be effective to halt its daily direct and indirect sabotage of America's war effort, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union declared here today.

Commenting on the bill providing for wartime prohibition introduced in the House by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina: The W. C. T. U. declared that since before Pearl Harbor the liquor trade had been putting its interests ahead of national interests and depriving the nation of sober manpower as well as transport, rubber, tin and other vital products.

The statement released by the national W. C. T. U. follows:

"The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels that the Bryson bill to suspend the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of alcoholic beverages for the duration is a logical outgrowth of the situation in which we find ourselves today, plus the attitude of the alcoholic beverage industry. Serious conflict between the interests of the alcoholic beverage industry and those of the public has been developing ever since the first selective service draft, and in almost every instance the interests of the alcoholic beverage industry have been put first.

"The Sheppard bill to create a small zone around camp areas at the discretion of the War and Navy Departments was labeled 'prohibition.' It is evident that the same will be true of any other similar mild restrictive measures.

"When the matter of priorities has been under consideration, it has been with the utmost reluctance that any restrictions were placed on the alcoholic beverage industry, and these have only taken effect after the industry has been permitted to well-stock itself with rubber, tinplate, salvaged tin cans and everything else which it might require, not only to maintain its status quo but actually to expand itself.

"Canada has announced a policy of sales curtailment, and banned alcoholic beverage advertising. Bills to accomplish this in the United States have lain in committee through the 77th Congress. In the meantime, the problems of manpower shortage are becoming acute, while the army and navy camp-community relations are not being improved by the conditions which have been allowed to continue in those areas.

"Stories have come to us from the press, and in letters from men in the services, of vessels loaded with beer instead of food or airplane parts. It becomes evident that nothing less than complete suspension of the industry for the duration will cure these evils and ensure the restrictive cargo space in outgoing vessels for the food and munitions necessary to conserve the lives of our men overseas."

Missing Aviator Found in North

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, March 11 (AP)—The finding of Capt. Jimmy Wade, veteran Canadian commercial aviator who disappeared three months ago on a flight to aid the injured crew of a United States Douglas bomber in the Far North, was announced by Premier Thane Campbell in the Legislature yesterday.

Captain Wade, a Charlottetown pilot for Maritime Central Airways, spent four days in a rubber dinghy with a companion in a remote region, the Premier said.

After reaching land the two men survived several more days of "very severe temperatures" before reaching an outpost of civilization and, according to the Premier, they are on their way home.

So isolated is the wilderness area of ice and snow where they landed that first information indicated it might be midsummer before Captain Wade could get back to Charlottetown, the Premier declared. But it appeared now he would be back shortly—about three months after leaving.

Franco Seen Helping Axis In America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The political influence exercised by Nationalist Spain in South America at this stage of the war is believed by some observers to hold the key to unsolved mysteries of Axis espionage and sabotage. Other observers hold that Gen. Francisco Franco's representatives work mainly for the Axis by propagating old fears of Communism.

One point appears to be established. General Franco's political agents have worked most actively at times to induce South American governments to remain aloof from Russia. Some regimes, the Argentine and even that of Brazil, for example, have not required much encouragement, but there have been some southern battlegrounds of diplomacy where imported propaganda from Madrid has been just enough to tip the scales against Allied diplomats working in favor of renewal or establishment of relationships with their Russian ally. To this extent, at least, Spanish diplomacy has worked against the Allied cause.

Spanish government influence and Roman Catholic Church influence cannot be separated entirely on this continent. In Argetina and Peru—the first two cases which come to mind—both agencies appear to co-operate. The Vatican policy is laid down fairly clearly, everywhere — condemnation of all totalitarians, the Nazis as well as the Communists. What has happened frequently in South America, however, is that Spain's representatives have played up Franco's militant role in support of Rome. They have also, frequently, sought the alliance of local clearical dignitaries to win over political authorities.

Nominated From Madrid

The most dangerous instrument of a Spanish Nationalism virtually allied to the Nazis is the Falange. Agents of this party continually arrive and circulate throughout the continent. Many of them are believed to be agents nominated by the Nazis is Madrid. They arrive by the regular steamship route to the Rio de la Plata and their Spanish nationality saves intervention by the Allied blockade and control authorities. Were intervention feasible this could be defeated by investment of the agents with diplomatic status.

Obviously these imported officials do not operate by themselves or through agents of their own nationality. They choose local Falange organizations or South Americans of the party affiliation. Recently the Cochabamba (Bolivia) police were forced into action against the Falange in that city when damages of $100,000 were caused by a bomb explosion in the leftist El Diario newspaper building. Seven Falangistas were arrested though party officials denied complicity.

The Argentine Falangistas have not enjoyed so much notoriety but they work freely and perniciously. The Castillo Government, which gives open preferences to its diplomatic connections with Nationalist Spain and regards General Franco as a modern bulwark of Christianity, has never done much to stop Argentine-Spanish youth of the upper classes from spreading the totalitarian doctrine. Yet Cardinal Copello has sent out a pastoral letter attacking Nazi and racial doctrines with far more energy than that devoted to criticizing communism.

Pro-Axis Tendencies

But the chief danger lies with the local Falange organizations and their connections in the motherland. Observers at their cultural conferences and rallies report programs and discussions dealing entirely with international policy.

Dr. Alberto Palacios Costa, Dr. Guiñazú's carefully-picked Ambassador in Madrid, attended recently the Semana de Hispanidad conferences at Salamanca University, Spain, distinguished for their Pro-Axis tendencies. Cultural scholarship students from Argentina were also there. General Franco created the Consejo de Hispanidad in November, 1940, and received the co-operation of the former German Ambassador, Gen. Wilhelm Faupel, a director of the Spanish-American Institute and for a long time organizer of Nazi "cultural" penetration into Latin-American countries.

The present status of Argentine-Spanish relationships is that General Franco's Ambassador Almirante Antonio Magaz y Pers, Marques de Magaz, could obtain probably anything that appeared reasonable to a President and Foreign Minister heavily biased toward Madrid and Rome. All Cabinet Ministers follow the lead. Recently, the Finance Minister, Dr. Alberto Avevedo, addressed Congress on the need for adjusting the costs of social welfare according to the policy laid down by the Vatican.

Outstanding Waac

Associated Press

Texas Girl Wins High Praise

Miss Jane A. Whiteman, employee in the Consolidated Aircraft plant in Fort Worth, Texas, was declared "the most perfect physical specimen" ever to come before physicians examining her for enlistment in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. She will be inducted soon. She is shown at work in the Consolidated factory.

Anti-Violence Law Valid in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11 (AP)—A legislative measure that makes violence and threats of violence in a picket line a felony punishable by one to two years imprisonment became law in Arkansas yesterday, but its provisions are not effective until June 11.

Gov. Homer M. Adkins allowed the law to become valid without signature. He issued a statement:

"I do not agree with the necessity for this legislation. We do not have any labor trouble of any consequence, particularly in our defense industries. The unscrupulous activities of certain agitators among tenant farmer groups has done harm to both farmers and labor. The good labor elements are made to suffer for the acts of designing leadership."

Opponents of the measure said they would institute Federal Court attack on the law on the ground it was unconstitutional class legislation.

States Draw Blueprint For Postwar Program

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 11—The 48 states in concert have launched an ambitious postwar program that promises to solve two vital problems. First, it will provide those much-needed blueprints for postwar reconstruction and development. Second, it will satisfy the growing cry for more state control, for an end to alleged Federal encroachment on "states' rights."

The idea, announced last month by Gov. Herbert O'Conor, of Maryland, President of the Council of State Governments, and later enlarged upon by Frank Bane, Director of the Council, is considered the happy answer to the question of internal postwar rehabilitation.

It will be put into motion through four regional conferences —in Chicago, April 2 and 3; New York, April 9 and 10; Atlanta, Ga., April 16-17, and San Francisco, April 30-May 1.

Every Governor has promised to co-operate, says Mr. Bane. At these conferences they will consider both local and regional postwar problems.

They will discuss specifically: tax and policy; public works reserves; employment, re-employment and unemployment; social services; rehabilitation and vocational education; health, housing; resources; transportation, and state soldier bonuses.

All of this, says Mr. Bane, will be considered within the framework of the reconversion of industry from war to peacetime activities. The extension, development, and perhaps reorientation of agriculture will be discussed against the background, he notes, of national problems and national organization.

The program goes far beyond the sort of postwar planning that has been expressed in the past few years through state organization for such things as public works construction. Much already has been done in this respect, Mr. Bane points out. Practically every state and most large cities are prepared to spend money for needed public works after the war, as a means of providing jobs and cushioning the reconversion slack. The new program touches every phase of public life likely to be affected by the turn of events.

It is not, however, its sponsors point out, aimed at any basic change in the national social, political, or economic system.

The Council, which will serve as the co-ordinating agency and secretariat, is expanding its staff and facilities here. Co-operating in the project are the Governors' Conference, General Assembly of the Council, National Association of Attorneys General, and the National Association of Secretaries of State.

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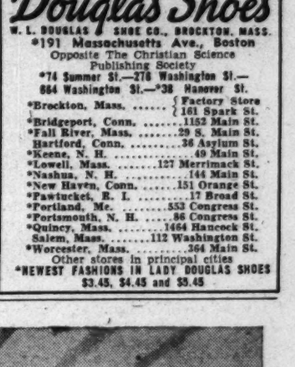
PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN



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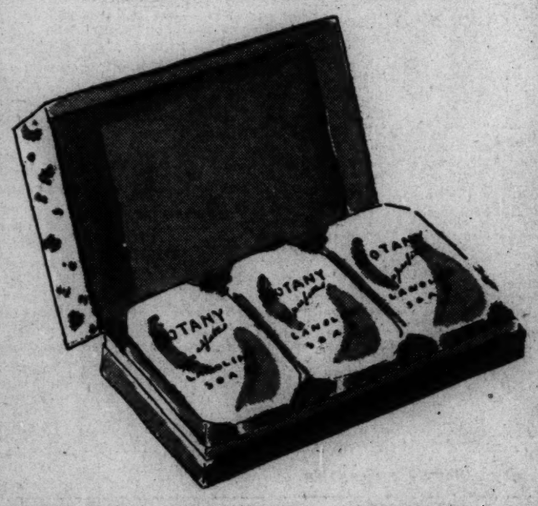

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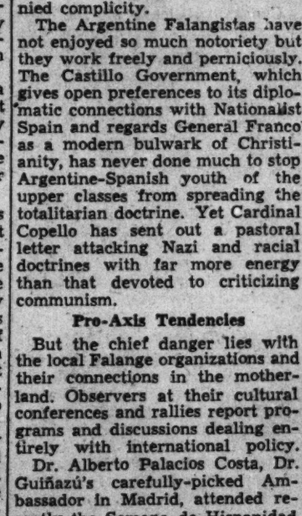

ARMY
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IN THE SERVICE OF PRODUCTION . . .
For excellence and distinguished service in the production of fabrics for uniforms, the men and women of Arlington Mills have received the Army and Navy "E" Award. We at Arlington are deeply grateful that this honor has come to us. It reflects the spirit of Arlington expressed in our 75-year-old motto "Skill Wins Favor." But signal as is this honor, we know that it is through increased devotion to duty in production that we honor ourselves and those men and women of Our Country's Armed Services who battle on many fronts to protect our right to enjoy liberty to work—and to live—a free people.
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Women's Activities: WAAC Recruiting

Women's clubs and other organizations throughout Massachusetts are being enlisted to help recruit members for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Their representatives will meet at the United States Army Headquarters, First Service Command, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, at 2 p. m. on Monday, March 15.

The meeting has been called by the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, 30 Kilby Street, Boston, to discuss plans for aiding the First Service Command in the gigantic task it has been given of recruiting 7,000 Waacs, between now and the end of this month. In order to relieve men now in the service for combat duty, the WAAC was organized for noncombatant service with the Army.

Due to the fact that the Air Forces need thousands of WAAC members to help with ground duties, such as rigging parachutes, repairing carefully-guarded bombsights, weather observing, radio repair and operating, truck and tractor driving, photography, gunsight maintenance, and glider instructing, the New England Aviation Cadet Committee is actively engaged in recruiting and is, therefore, sponsoring this meeting.

The following organizations have been asked to send representatives: Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Massachusetts Society Colonial Dames, Massachusetts (Roman) Catholic Order of Foresters, Grand Lodge of Masons, League of Women's Community Service, League of (Roman) Catholic Women, Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Knights of Columbus-State Council, Women's City Club of Boston, Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, Young Women's Christian Association, Y. M. H. A., Camp Fire Girls, Department of Massachusetts Ladies Auxiliary, V. F. W., Foresters of America, Girl Scouts, Garden Club Federation, Amos Lodge B'Nai Brith, Association of Y. M. and Y. W. H. A., Camp Fire Girls, Massachusetts Civic League, Massachusetts Parent Teacher Association, Scoutland, Inc., Y. M. C. A., American Jewish Congress, American Red Cross, Business and Professional Women's Club, American and Auxiliary Legion, Women's Relief Corps, Jewish War and Auxiliary Veterans of United States, Boston Center of Adult Education, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Division of New England Council.

All women interested in aiding or joining the WAAC are invited, but they must obtain a letter of authorization from the New England Aviation Cadet Committee before they will be admitted to the First Service Command headquarters.

Women's Guild Meeting

The Women's Guild of the Old South Church in Boston will meet in Mary Norton Hall tomorrow evening. Miss Eleanor R. Kambour is to be hostess at the dinner, which will be prepared by one of the Red Cross Canteen units under the supervision of Mrs. Agnes Caverly. The program will consist of dramatic presentations by Lila Newdick and Beth Cary.

By a Staff Photographer

Make Room Attractive at Show

Mrs. William A. Rolfe, left, and Mrs. Paul F. Wadleigh, members of the Flower Arrangement Committee for the Georgian dining room exhibit at the Spring Flower Show which opens at Horticultural Hall on Saturday. They are among the many women who for days have been working to transform the interior of Horticultural Hall into a thing of beauty. Here they are experimenting with flower arrangement for the mantelpiece.

Bay State D. A. R. Parley Near

Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will hold their forty-ninth annual two-day conference next Monday and Tuesday at the Copley-Plaza in Boston.

The high light of the Monday morning session, which opens at 10 o'clock, will be the selection of the 1943 Good Citizenship Pilgrim. Thus far the Society has received 198 names of Good Citizens from as many high schools, the largest number ever received in Massachusetts. Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, will address these high school seniors, one of whom will be chosen for the award.

This year the National Society will give each State Pilgrim a $100 United States War Bond. Transportation difficulties and crowded conditions in Washington preclude the giving of a trip to the Capital, which is the usual award. Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman, War Bonds and Stamps, will present the bond.

The invocation by the Rev. George Edward Leighton, minister of the First Universalist Church, Somerville, will be followed by a welcome from Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, and greetings from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. Mrs. Magna, who is also Honorary President General of the National Society, D. A. R., and Mrs. F. Allen Burt, State President of the Massachusetts Society, Children of the American Revolution, will also speak briefly, and Lieut. Harriet F. Parker will give a talk on "The Function of the Waves in the Navy."

On Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Society will hold a memorial service for members who have passed on during the year. Gladys de Almeida will be the soloist.

Representatives from the two D. A. R. Approved Schools in Massachusetts will speak during the afternoon: Dr. C. S. McGown for International College, Springfield, and Lemuel Sanford for Hillside School in Marlboro.

On Monday evening, at 6:45, there will be a reception for national and State officers, followed at 7:30 by a banquet in the ballroom. Music for the evening will be xylophone solos by Miss Anne Davison Duffie, accompanied by Mrs. Harold R. Duffie. The Rev. Walton E. Cole, minister of the Second Church, Boston, will speak on "Courage for Today."

The Tuesday morning session will be devoted to reports of State officers and chairmen who did not report on Monday. There are 104 D. A. R. Chapters in Massachusetts.

Smith Club to Show Pictures of Waves

Miss Ruth Crawford, Director of Admissions at Smith College, will show pictures of the Waves and of the college to a group of high school students at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, on Saturday. Members of the Boston Smith College Club will act as hostesses. The Club has sent out over 200 invitations to girls in public and private schools of Greater Boston.

Prof. Walter Kotching of the Department of Education at Smith spoke to the Club this afternoon on "Education for World Citizenship."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 12
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, March 12

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Arlington Mills Gets Coveted 'E'

For excellence in production of war materials, the Arlington Mills at Lawrence today received the Army-Navy "E" flag and lapel pins for 6,500 workers.

As the fourth award of this coveted honor to a Massachusetts textile firm, the pennant marked the repetition in this war of the leading role played by the Arlington Mills in the last war in providing clothing materials for men in armed service, according to Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, who was master of ceremonies.

He referred to "astronomical figures over the 78 years of cumulative growth" of the mills since 1865, when the force of 25 mill hands used 500 pounds of wool per day, aided by a water turbine generating but 60 horsepower.

J. Sime Mercer, mills agent and one of the older employees, in speaking for his fellow workers recalled that eight months ago the Treasury Department had awarded its Minute Man flag for participation in war-bond savings.

Tribute was also paid to the 884 workers now in the armed services, and Franklin W. Hobbs, President of the Arlington Mills, was complimented for the gearing of facilities to meet the war's demands.

Among those attending the program were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor James P. Meehan of Lawrence, Maj. Gen. Clifford L. Corbin of the Quartermaster Corps who came from Washington to make the award, and Capt. J. N. Jordan of the Navy's Supply Corps who presented the pins.

Filipino Woman To Tell About Heroes of Bataan

Mrs. Vincente Lim, Filipino woman leader and wife of one of the heroes of Bataan, will speak at the Dorchester Open Forum, 800 Morton Street, Dorchester, on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Her subject will be "My Country and the Heroes of Corregidor."

For 10 years President of the Philippine Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Lim was one of the leaders in the growth of organized womanhood in the islands. She was educated in the public schools and at the University of the Philippines.

Her husband, Brigadier General Lim, was the first Filipino to graduate from West Point, and thus far is the only one of his countrymen to graduate from the Army War College. He is reported to have been made prisoner following the fall of Bataan. One of their three sons is following in his father's footsteps and is at West Point. The oldest boy is a graduate of Annapolis, now serving in the United States forces, and the third, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is doing research in one of our largest plane factories. There are also three daughters.

Mrs. Lim, always a leader of dynamic causes, is now speaking to American audiences in behalf of better understanding and friendship between her country and the United States.

Back to Days of John Paul Jones

By a Staff Photographer

Russian Seamen Visit Museum of Fine Arts

They view the bust of the famous admiral who, also, was once in the Russian Navy. The girl member of the crew is Miss T. Kourmay, a stewardess.

Museum of Arts Host to Members of Red Navy

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seamen and seawomen of the Red Navy and Merchant Marine made their acquaintance yesterday with Rear Admiral John Paul Jones, once of the Russian Navy too, when they paid a visit to the Museum of Fine Arts. For the most part, during their few days in Boston, they have gone about seeing all, hearing all, but saying nought.

The war secrets of the U. S. S. R. might be considered comparatively safe at this port, where hardly any one they meet can speak Russian. The scraps of English, French, Italian, Yiddish and so forth flung at them in welcome as they walk uptown seem to mean nothing to them whatever.

Museum hosts and hostesses fortunately had the assistance of Mrs. Pitirim A. Sorokin, representing the Winchester Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc., a native of Russia, who acted as interpreter. Friendly smiles, soft drinks and cookies filled up the gaps in the conversation. The reporter's irresistible impulse was to play with the "follow-me-lad" streamers on the little black hats. They reached below the shoulder blades and had the neatest little anchor on each tail of ribbon.

The most modern thing about them was the presence of the women—fellow-members of the crew. One pretty girl of 17 a stewardess, had sailed the oceans for three years, beginning as a "cabin boy" at 14. The physician from one of the two ships represented was an attractive woman with no uniform or badge, who, on the street, would have passed for a busy mother from the suburbs, come into town for a day's shopping. The most interesting of the group was a little elderly woman who looked like somebody's grandmother, in a black coat and tiny black beret. She was also a stewardess—maid of all work on board ship.

William Germain Dooley, who directs the Museum's Division of Education, and Mrs. Sorokin were pondering what to show the visitors first, and wondering if there was anything Russian in the galleries, when The Christian Science Monitor photographer, whose pet hobby is American history, got them all in line and marched them upstairs, through a labyrinth of corridors, to the Houdon bust of John Paul Jones. With the interpreter's help, the photographer explained that the Revolutionary hero had at one time, in fact in 1788, entered the service of Russia, with the rank of Rear Admiral, to fight against the Turks.

Language difficulties notwithstanding, their tour of the galleries was thorough. Mr. Dooley had intended to give them the customary walk through the huge building, with particular attention to what was calculated to interest them most. They paid particular attention to everything. One or two of the sailors knew Flemish art rather well. They could pick out a Rembrandt at once, and they wanted to know whether the Museum owned the original or a copy.

The Russian War Relief committees plan to take them out to Harvard, probably today, to some of the University's museums.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 10
2,000 gallons	1,547
1,500 gallons	1,160½
1,000 gallons	773½
500 gallons	386¾

Girl Scouts Visit State Legislature

Over 60 Intermediate Girl Scouts visited the State Legislature this morning at the invitation of their local representative, Everett Callahan. Because some of the girls, his daughter among them, have been studying civil government, Mr. Callahan invited the whole of Troop 4 to come and see how the wheels go round in a session of the Legislature. The study of government is part of their work for a Junior Citizen badge.

The Scouts arrived at South Station at 10:30 chaperoned by Mrs. Edith Ralph, troop leader, Mrs. C. Everett Dodge, Committee Chairmen, several other South Weymouth women, and two Senior Scouts, Phyllis Dodge and Joan Davis. For nearly all of the girls, it was their first visit to the Legislature and they were keenly interested in the proceedings.

Ipswich Man Sentenced

Six months in jail was the sentence given to Harold J. Jones, formerly of Ipswich, charged with conspiracy with Charles Jordan of Salisbury in connection with forging and uttering United States postal savings certificates, by Judge Francis J. Ford, in Federal Court yesterday. Mr. Jordan is free on $1,000 bail awaiting trial. The certificates were issued to Theodosios Kamberelis of Amesbury who kept them in his home until they were allegedly stolen by unknown parties.

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ, Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.2mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Lend-Lease in Action"; from Washington-England.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Jewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
7:30 p. m.—"Easy Aces"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Jimmy Richard's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Yankee Follies of 1943.
10:45 p. m.—Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Milt Herth's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Capt. Edward Rickenbacker; Recorded Talk.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:10 p. m.—War Review; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period. RKK, 19.1 meg., 15.7 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.82 meg., 106 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:35 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Chungking—9:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Music in a War Factory. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.82 meg., 106 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Talks Coming On Air Tonight About Peace

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Norman Angell, Norman Thomas, Socialist Party Leader, Robert Lee Humber, author, and Dr. Lin Mousheng, editor of Contemporary China, will discuss tonight the question "What Peace Principles Can the United Nations Agree Upon Now?" on America's Town Meeting of the, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

"A Reply to Representative Martin Dies" is the subject of a talk tonight by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, given under the auspices of the Union for Democratic Action, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Licia Albanese, soprano, sings Liszt's "Libestraume," and "Ziguerner" from Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" on Treasure Hour of Song. Francesco Valentino, baritone, will be heard in Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine," "Arm of Valentine," from Gounod's "Faust," and, with Miss Albanese, the duet from Friml's "Vagabond King."

Music of the New World, Dr. Frank Black conducting, traces the rise of the virtuoso in America, 1850—1900, presenting the music of Jenny Lind, Henry Christian Timm, Isaac Albeniz, Ole Bull, Henri Herz, and Louis Moreau Gottschalk. Soloists are Hollace Shaw, soprano, Mischa Mischakoff, violinist, and Artur Balsam, pianist, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Senator Harry F. Truman, Chairman of the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program will report on the findings of his committee, March of Time, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m. On the same program Sir Frederick Puckle, Secretary of Information for the Government of India, will discuss India's part in the war.

A recorded talk by Capt. Edward Rickenbacker entitled "America — Let's Get Fighting Mad" will be heard on WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, Billie Burke, and George Jessel are guest stars on Stage Door Canteen, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

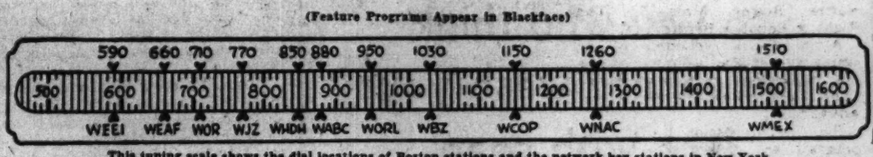
Major Ruth Cheney Streeter, United States Marine Corps, and Cass Daley are guests on Bing Crosby's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Friday

Claudio Arrau, pianist, guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, plays Schumann's "Concerto in A Minor, Opus 54, for Piano and Orchestra." Other selections are "Suite for String Orchestra," by Scarlatti-Byrns; Creston's Symphony No. 1, Opus 20, and Ravel's "Rhapsody Espagnole," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum" ...	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Stanley Dixon Comments	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music .....
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"..	Norma Scott, songs....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market....
4:00	Eliza'th Semis, news	Air Express Music.....	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat..	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Uncle Sam: drama	Lou Breese's Orchestra..
4:30	Victory Council ...	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Lend-Lease in Action";	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"...	From Washington-Eng..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Dick Stabile's Orchestra.
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight" ...	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates".	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Cowboy songs: Taxes....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news.	Alec Templeton: Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad.....	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Harry James's Or..	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	News of the World.....	Popular Music	Richard Salinger: News..
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Good News Hour: Religious program .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War".....	Traveler"; music; guests	Tribute to Corp. B. Ross	
8:00	Ransom Sherman:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Fanny	'Singin' Sam": songs...	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15	Variety program ..	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Richard's Orch..	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:30	Death Valley Days..	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range ....
8:45	Death Valley; News	"What Peace Principles	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Can the United Nations Agree Upon Now?" ...	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests...	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Franck: Sonata for Violin and
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Henry King's Orchestra.	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Piano .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; Chas. Butterworth	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album: Franck.
10:00	"The First Line"..	Raymond Gram Swing..	Abbott & Bert Lahr, com-	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service .....
10:15	"The First Line"..	Oracle Fields, songs....	edy; or.; soloists; guest	"Yankee Follies of 1943"	Religious services ....
10:30	Reinhold Niebuhr ..	World's Most Honored	"Today's News"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news....	Victory Night Watch:...
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Sen. Thuman; F. Puckle	Musical Roundup	Glen Gray's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	News; songs; organ	News Service	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
11:15	E. B. Rideout: Master Works of Music	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra..	Harold Grant's Orchestra
11:30		Fishermen's Program ..	Music of the New World:	Capt. Edward Ricken-	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	Frank Black, conductor	backer: Recorded talk	Day's End: News.....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock..	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer" ...	Newscast	Musical Clock: variety..	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	News Service	Songs: "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program: News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Tune Up Time.....	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch: religious
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands...	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Morning Notes...	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; Ruth Moss.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	School of the Air of the Americas...	Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": drama...	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30		Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food.	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket.	News; Talk; Flower Show	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Air Express Music ...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program ...	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shoppin' With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason .....
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	Headlines of Tomorrow	"Kick-Conga!" .....
11:15	Second Husband ...	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard.	Organ recital; tenor....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits.....	"Snow Village": sketch.	News; House Party....	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits.....	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party....	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord; songs...	George and Dixie.....	"The Pepper Shaker"...
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; talks; music....	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Counsell for Democracy..
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch..	Lester Huff's Trio	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Big Sister": sketch...	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"...	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Jean Harper .....
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview...	"Light of the World"...	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Building Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama...
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Thalmo Jurgeson, songs.	Betty Crocker, talk....	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	ductor; Claudio Arrau,	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	pianist	Popular songs .....
3:30	'Hollywood': Post'	Army-Navy "E" Award.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Limerick Market .....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Army-Navy "E" Award.	"Right to Happiness"...	Eugene Ormandy, con.;	Limerick Market .....
4:00	Eliza'th Semis, news	Air Express Music.....	"Backstage Wife":	Claudio Arrau, pianist	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Religious service ..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Charlie Spivak's Orch...
4:30	Red Cross Program	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
4:45	Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"...	Themes and Variations.	Freddie Slack's Orchestra
5:00	World Day of Prayer	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sheelah Carter, news....	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"...	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	'This Is My Story': dr...	Music; Hum and Strum...	News from Abroad.....	News, Hudson's Orch...
6:45	The World Today...	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory .....
7:15	Our Secret Weapon	Anthony Bruno's Orch...	News of the World.....	Music; Date With a Dixe	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Dramatization	"Halls of Montezuma":	"Lest We Forget": drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments..	Marine Symph. Or.; cho.	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Rose	"Rising Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests ...	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services .....
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Elli Parade"; Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church ...
8:45	Thin Man"; News	sical variety show ...	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Excursions in Science .
9:00	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters": sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Tchai.
9:15	"Playhouse"; drama	"Gang Busters": sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Kovsky: String Quartet
9:30	'That Brewster	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People Are Funny"	Double or Nothing; quiz	No. 1 .....
9:45	Boy'; comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker.	show; J. R. Kinq, m. c.	Classical Album: Olym.
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	John Gunther, news....	Tommy Riggs and Betty	News; Sports	pics - N. Y. Rovers
10:15	Ross; George	Grete Fields, songs..	Lou; music; guest ...	Network Sports	hockey game; News ...
10:30	Gilbert H. Shriver;	World's Most Honored	United Church Canvass	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch:
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Network Sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs; Organ	News Service	Benny Goodman's Orch..
11:15	Bidcast; Songs	Elmer Davis, comments	'What Can I Do?': drama	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch....
11:30	Joe Rudy's Orch....	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Music Without Words:	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Joe Rudy's Orch....	Sportscast; news	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Day's End: News.....

6 ways to protect your eyesight

1. Don't sit in direct glare. Shade every light to eliminate glare and use indirect reflector lamps wherever possible. Have light come over your left shoulder. Never read facing light.

2. Avoid reflected glare. Guard against light reflected into the eyes from shiny surfaces. A highly polished table should be covered if you are to work or read at it for any length of time.

3. Don't sit in your own shadow. Reading or working in your own shadow can cause severe eyestrain. Your shadow can reduce the amount of light on an object to 1/10 its normal intensity.

4. Rest your eyes occasionally. Your eyes move four or five times on every line of type. To read an average magazine article requires about 40,000 muscular movements. So stop and rest awhile.

5. Keep bulbs clean. Remove your bulbs and bowls occasionally to give them a bath in warm, sudsy water. The brighter they are the brighter your light. Grimy bulbs can mean 25% to 30% less light.

6. Use right bulbs. Floor lamps should have 150 watts; table lamps, 100 to 150 watts; reflector lamps, 300 watts; 2-socket lamps, 60 to 75 watts; 3-socket lamps, 40 to 60 watts; kitchen, 150 watts.

GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

N. E. Council To Review The 'Bill of Rights'

The "bill of rights" presented to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt in his social security message will be explored at the quarterly meeting of the New England Council meeting at Providence tomorrow.

A number of the outstanding leaders of New England will discuss the program of the National Resources Planning Board which the President indorsed.

Purpose of the discussion, the New England Council has announced, is to focus attention on the fact that rights carry obligations. Edward E. Chase of Portland, Maine, President of the Council, commented that the government's declaration of rights made no mention whatsoever of concurrent individual responsibilities.

At tomorrow's meeting he forecast that Council leaders would attempt to work out in express terms just what demands will be made upon individuals with respect to self-discipline in everyday behavior in order for such rights to be established and maintained.

Men of the business community cannot afford to leave it to politicians, bureaucrats or even statesmen to initiate this phase of the discussion, Mr. Chase added. "It may be that our endeavor in Providence will strike a spark," he observed, "not only in our own region but beyond."

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of Brown University, will serve as chairman of the discussion. The forum will give New England one of the earliest comprehensive reviews of the new issues just brought before the country. Speakers and subjects include:

James W. Hook, President of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, and former New England Council President—1, "The Right to Work Through the Productive Years"; 2, "The Right to Fair Pay, Adequate for the Necessities of Life"; 3, "The Right to Adequate Food, Clothing, Shelter and Medical Care."

Ralph E. Flanders, President of Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., and former Council President—4, "The Right to Security."

Edward E. Chase, President of Maine Securities Company, Portland, Maine, and President of the Council—5, "The Right to Live in a Society of Free Enterprise."

Sevellon Brown, publisher and editor of the Providence Journal—6, "The Right to Come and Go, to Speak or Be Silent."

Wilbur G. Hollingsworth, general counsel, Voluntary Defenders Committee, Boston, Mass.—7, "The Right to Equality Before Law."

A. A. Hauck, President of the University of Maine, Orono, Maine—8, "The Right to Education"; 9, "The Right to Rest, Recreation and Adventure."

Prior to this session, the morning program will cover the following addresses:

"New England's Liquid Fuel Prospects," by J. C. Richdale, Vice-President, Colonial Beacon Oil Company; "New England's Power Supply," by Carl S. Herrmann, Chairman of the Board, New England Power Association; "New England's Gas Supply," by Hall M. Henry, Vice-President, New England Gas Association; "New England's Solid Fuel Prospects," by Richard L. Bowditch, President, H. C. Sprague & Son Company; "New England's Rail Transportation Prospects," by Edward S. French, President, Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads; and "Industrial Production, Labor Relations, and Manpower Supply in New England," by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director, War Production Board; Saul Wallen, Regional Director, National War Labor Board, and Arthur C. Gornes, Regional Chief, Industrial and Agricultural Employment, War Manpower Commission.

Too Few Women Taking War Jobs, New York Advisory Commission Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—Doors of New York State war plants are not swinging open wide enough to women and too few of the 1,500,000 women representing the State's labor reserve are taking either new jobs or the work of men who have gone into the armed services, according to a report made public by the Women's Advisory Commission of the State Department of Labor here today.

Professor Kathryn Starbuck of Skidmore College, Commission head, issued the report. It reiterated the Commission's recommendation for compulsory registration of all women in the State between the ages of 16 and 65. The Commission called for establishment of a six-day, 48-hour week for women at men's pay and for the employment of women with factory experience first and mothers of small children last.

Turning to the postwar situation, the report declared there must be resistance to the trend to pay women less if the standard of living for all workers, now and in the postwar era, is not to be lowered, and "the right of women to work at any sort of job where they have established their capacity must be recognized now and in the future."

Other recommendations include extreme precaution against accidents, attention of local war councils to community problems, such as child care and transportation, and study of possible adjustments of work shifts in pressure areas to allow part-time employment of women. The report also urged employers to become acquainted with hiring and induction techniques which have proved successful in other fields where women are employed.

Honor for Coastguardsman

United States Coast Guard

First of His Branch to Get Purple Heart

Chief Boatswain's Mate Lloyd M. Morris of Vallejo, Calif., who was wounded in landing operations in North Africa, has just received the Purple Heart medal from Vice-Admiral Russel R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard. It is the first time that the medal, previously restricted to Army personnel, has been awarded to a Coastguardsman.

Trio, 83 Days on Raft, Saved 'Because God Was With Me'

MIAMI, Fla., March 11 (AP)—The story of three men who survived 83 days on a raft was told here by a United States Navy gunner who never gave up hope "because I knew God was with me all the way."

Daily prayers were answered, said Seaman Basil D. Izzi of South Barre, Mass., by occasional rain storms which provided water and by birds and fish which were caught for food.

Although the Navy has kept no official accounts of the number of days sailors or aviators have been adrift on rafts during the war, Navy officers expressed belief the 83 days of Seaman Izzi and his companions was a record.

Seaman Izzi, who lost 58 pounds during the ordeal, and two Netherlands merchant seamen were picked up by an American warship Jan. 24, about 2,200 miles from the spot where their United Nations freighter was torpedoed Nov. 2, 1942, off the coast of South America.

Two others, Ensign James Maddox of Lafayette, Ind., and Seaman George Beasley, both of the United States Navy, succumbed before the raft was found.

Ensign Maddox was commander of the gun crew on the vessel and Seaman Izzi was one of the gunners. Seaman Beasley was gunner on a ship which had been torpedoed earlier. Of the 299 aboard, 135 wer feared lost.

Two torpedoes struck the ship and it sank rapidly.

"I jumped overboard," Seaman Izzi related. "For two days and nights I stayed afloat by holding to wreckage. Finally I sighted a raft with four men on it. They pulled me aboard."

On the raft with Ensign Maddox and the others were about 10 gallons of water, nine cans of milk, a box of chocolate, and a few dozen biscuits.

"The food lasted about 16 days although our water supply lasted until the twenty-fifth day," Seaman Izzi said.

"With the food gone, we started catching sharks, little fish, and birds. We got the first shark, about four feet long, with a lasso. The fish swam through the noose and we caught it by the tail.

"The birds—I think we caught about 23 of them—alighted on the raft because the sea was too rough for them to come down in the water.

"We prayed all day on Sundays," Seaman Izzi said, adding that on other days they prayed each evening.

On Jan. 24, they sighted a convoy and signalled one of the escorting vessels.

11 Massachusetts Cadets Get Wings as Bombardiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST TEXAS BOMBARDIER TRIANGLE, March 11—A threefold addition to the ranks of the aerial warriors who are trained to carry war to the heart of the Axis was made today with the simultaneous graduation of bombardiers at three schools of the vast West Texas Bombardier Triangle.

Among today's graduates were 11 men from Massachusetts, with Second Lieut. E. J. Mahoney of Weymouth the honor man of the entire group.

Commissions and silver bombardier wings were awarded by commanding officers of the three schools: Big Spring, Midland, and San Angelo.

In line with the latest plans of the War Department, many of the graduates will be assigned to navigation schools, where they will receive complete training as aerial navigators, officials revealed. Others will join pilots, navigators and gunners for schooling as aerial fighting teams, gaining the experience to fit them for actual combat. Some, selected for specialized qualifications, will will remain at the bombardier schools as instructors.

These newly commissioned second lieutenants have completed 12 weeks of schooling, covering the entire field of aerial bombardment. In ground school, they learned bombing theory, much of it so secret that classroom notes were burned. On special framework devices—the "highchair" trainers—they grew expert in the manipulation of the secret bombsight. From the "greenhouses" of speedy bombing planes, they dropped approximately 200 bombs apiece, gained experience equal to 40 combat missions.

During their course they bombed a scale-model Tokyo, simulated enemy battleships, replicas of Nazi factories.

Now they're "on course" to the real thing.

Other graduates from Massachusetts were:

Attleboro—Douglas P. Miner and William S. Perry.
Belmont—Francis R. Connelly.
Beverly—Francis J. Courtney.
Holyoke—William L. Vogt and Armand S. Trepanier.
Longmeadow—Alterio Gallerani.
Lynnfield Center—Leighton B. Tuck.
Middleton—Paul W. Goodale.
Taunton—Andrew H. Campion.

Honor Man

U. S. Army Air Force

2d Lieut. E. J. Mahoney

Former Weymouth resident led class of AAF bombardiers graduated today in West Texas Triangle of three schools.

Connecticut Women Freed In Work Lines

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin has chosen the manpower problem for the first use of his new emergency wartime powers.

In an executive decree this week, the Governor removed the 48-hour work week limit for women in essential industry and suspended the rule that they must not be employed after 10 p. m.

He had consulted, Governor Baldwin said, with leaders of both labor and management, and the removal of the restrictions was necessary to full prosecution of the war effort. Women are being drawn into industry in increasing numbers, the Governor pointed out, and it is necessary that they work the same shifts and the same number of hours as men if factories are to operate at best efficiency.

The order is limited to essential industry, the Governor made clear, and he warned that it is not an invitation to "excessive" working hours.

Giving women full equality with men, so far as hours and conditions of employment are concerned, the Governor's order clears up a situation that has caused confusion since the factories began the large-scale recruitment of women workers. Many industrial plants had already received permission, individually, from the Governor, for employment of women in excess of the 48 hours and later than 10 p. m. Others had continued to observe the law.

Farm Labor

Speaking to a representative group of dairy farmers at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, this week, Governor Baldwin made another reference to the manpower situation in the State. He asked that dairymen not sell their good milk cows for meat but "get along as well as you can" until present plans for farm labor can show results.

One of these plans was announced this week by the Extension Service of the University of Connecticut and the State Department of Education. Several thousand high school boys, mostly of the 15-16 ages, will be asked to take farm jobs for the summer vacation. They will be known as Victory Farm Volunteers, in accordance with a national youth labor program, and will, for the most part, be asked to live at home but work by the day on the near-by farms. A smaller number will take "live-in" jobs on farms or be housed in work camps.

Pay Increases

State employees were notified this week that all of them earning less than $6,000 a year will find an increase in their pay checks March 15. It will be a $120 a year for those earning up to $1,800, and it will be $240 a year for those between $1,800 and $6,000. The increase is to meet rising living costs. It will add $800,000 a year to the State pay roll.

Boston Library's Valuables Placed Safe From Bombs

Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library placed 15,000 books, pamphlets, and magazines valued at $4,000,000 in a bomb-proof, waterproof storage space somewhere in Greater Boston, it was disclosed today at a hearing on the 1943 library budget before the City Council's Committee on appropriations.

The disclosure followed a question as to the annual rental of this storage place which, according to the Director of the Library, Milton E. Lord, amounts to $6,300 a year. 6Books and manuscripts which patrons of the library wish to study may be obtained upon request, he said.

The Library will spend $75,000 for the purchase of new books this year, one half of its original appropriation. The books will follow the recent trend away from recreational reading, such as fiction, to specific studies, Mr. Lord said.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today — Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid for 10 gallons each in Zone A (Northern New England).

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

State Treasurer Is March 16 Speaker

Francis X. Hurley, State Treasurer, will be one of the speakers at the Evacuation Day Eve banquet in the Hotel Gardner March 16, Harry Bishop, chairman of the Celebration Committee, has announced. On the same platform with Mr. Hurley will be the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In addition to the special events scheduled for March 17 the Charitable Irish Society will hold its 206th anniversary dinner at the Copley-Plaza at 6:30 p. m. Speakers at the banquet include Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Line Forms Early for Butter

By a Staff Photographer

Crowd Gathers More Than an Hour Before This Store Opens

At 7:30 this morning, an hour before Kennedy & Company's butter store (indicated by arrow) at Brigham Circle, Roxbury, opened, long lines of customers who hoped to obtain butter extended in both directions along Huntington Avenue, and even around the corner onto Calumet Street, as shown above.

Aid Is Sought In the War On Black Markets

Enlisting the aid of some 20,000 members of service clubs in the six New England States in combating "black marketeers" in their local communities, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, said last night that offenses no longer were confined to the evasion of price ceilings, "but constitute a threat to the health of many communities."

"The black market in meat is one of the darkest obstacles overshadowing adjustments to war on the New England front," he added. And he declared that the market must be broken before meat can be rationed fairly. Enrollment of public support in addition to OPA enforcement already has begun, he stated.

Indictments had been obtained by United States attorneys against alleged violators of OPA beef regulations in New England, Mr. Backman announced, and a conviction returned in the first trial. But, the greatest vigilance would be necessary by shoppers to protect themselves and their families from the potentially bad effects of uninspected meat which might be slaughtered in unsanitary hideaways, he said.

"The best protection the public can provide at present," Mr. Backman added, "would be to trade only with concerns known to be reliable."

H. F. Livermore Co. Gets Treasury Flag

Employees of the H. F. Livermore Company, manufacturers of mill textile machinery, Allston, were addressed yesterday by Maj. N. Brooks Morrison, United States Army, just returned from Guadalcanal Island, at the presentation to the firm by the United States Treasury of a "T" Flag.

Fred W. Nason, Associate Administrator of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, presented the Treasury Flag to Mrs. Homer F. Livermore, President and Treasurer of the company. Over 90 per cent of the employees of the Allston firm are buying war bonds on the pay-roll savings plan, investing over 10 per cent of the gross pay roll of the company.

A. F. of L. Puts Union Dispute To the Ballot

Cleanup of the jurisdictional dispute between A. F. of L. unions at the Boston Market Terminal has been worked out in a mutual decision to hold an election to determine which has the majority.

The election will be conducted March 17 by the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

This solution was decided on in a conference last night with Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB. Previously the employers at the market, which is New England's chief rail distributing center for fresh fruits and vegetables, had petitioned this week for such an election.

Spade work for it was completed by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in sessions starting one morning at 11 and extending over the next 15 hours. The job of getting the unions to agree on terms of an election was then completed at the regional office of the Labor Relations Board.

It was agreed to let Dr. Myers decide the baffling question of eligibility of those voting in the election. A hearing will be held at his office tomorrow afternoon at which both sides will present facts, and he will then make a ruling. Hitherto the Food Service Drivers' union has held out against the 75 part-time clerks at the terminal vote, insisting that only the 75 full-time clerks were eligible. The other union, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, was previously willing to let the Labor Board decide.

This is the first time that the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board has ever conducted an election between two American Federation of Labor unions.

We've all got a finger in this war

CAREFUL DIALING FREES LINES NEEDED FOR WAR CALLS

1 USE YOUR DIRECTORY

When in doubt, please look in your telephone directory for the correct number . . . and read instructions in the front of the book on how to dial a call.

2 HEAR THE "DIAL TONE"

Place the receiver to your ear and listen for a steady *hum* which is the signal to start dialing. If you do not hear this "dial tone," replace the receiver — then listen again.

3 STEADY AND SURE

Care in placing your finger in the proper opening of the dial, and in turning to the right all the way to the finger-stop, will eliminate many of the errors and "wrong numbers" that congest busy wartime circuits.

4 LET THE DIAL RETURN

The dial itself does the "dialing" on the return swing. So let it revolve all the way back by itself. The burr-rr-ing sound you then hear is the ringing of the telephone you wish to reach. Or a rapid buzz-buzz means the line is busy. In that case, wait a minute and dial again.

We believe these suggestions interest you even if you do not have a dial telephone. You never know when you may wish to use one.

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Soviet Forces Closing Trap on Germans Holding Vyazma

Continued from Page 1

side to find soft spots through which to smash with concentrated striking power.

Fighting French troops have made contact with other French forces in a flanking movement around the southern end of the Mareth Line in Tunisia. In making this announcement at a press conference in Washington, Secretary of War Stimson said the trap around 250,000 Axis troops under Field Marshal Rommel was now complete.

Meanwhile, direct dispatches from the Tunisian battlefronts said Allied troops had repulsed an Axis attack west of Sedjenane in the north and had captured the mining center of Meltaoui, 25 miles southwest of Gafsa. The capture of Meltaoui in all probability was carried out by General Le Clerc's French columns as part of the encircling movement.

The Germans claim another victory for their U-boat wolf packs. They say 13 supply ships have been sunk in a running battle with a British-bound American convoy. Wednesday they said 23 vessels had been sunk and 6 others damaged in submarine actions ranging from the North Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope.

These claims are entirely unconfirmed and may merely be new Nazi blows in the unrelaxed propaganda war. But true or not, they serve to illustrate that the U-boat remains the gravest menace still confronting the Allies. Britain's chief press censor, Admiral George P. Thomson, said in London that the answer to undersea raiders was more escort vessels and more airplanes.

In the Far East, Allied warplanes, hitting at Japanese supply lines, were officially credited with destructive attacks on five more enemy merchantmen. Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, has just arrived in Washington with seven of his officers, presumably to report on the progress and needs of his airmen.

Russia:

Soviet Pincers Tighten on Vyazma

Moscow dispatches said the Russian pincers about Vyazma were tightened by the capture of Isakova, 15 miles southeast of the city on the Vyazma-Kaluga railway.

Advancing westward along a wide front west of Gzhatsk, Soviet forces were pushing forward with utmost speed. Field observers said the Germans were falling back upon prepared positions around various settlements, digging in their tanks as pillboxes and utilizing streams and forests as defense lines.

Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, said a fight raged all day at one important water barrier in the Vyazma sector, but Red Army forces broke Nazi defenses at two points, captured several strongly fortified settlements, and forced the Germans to retreat.

Russian artillery blew holding detachments from a forest settlement in a neighboring sector, inflicting large losses in men and equipment, the newspaper said.

Although hampered by German mine fields and destruction of bridges, Russian forces were reported to have captured additional settlements and wiped out previously blockaded Nazi garrisons south of Bryansk. R-d Star said the Germans launched numerous counterattacks, paced by planes and tanks.

Another sector in which Red Army troops were pressing heavily upon the invaders was south of Lake Ilmen, the Government newspaper Izvestia said.

Izvestia announced that Marshal Semon Timoshenko's forces driving along the highway from Demyansk had taken Staro Ramushevo and were now within 15 miles of the big German base at Staraya Russa, the former health resort near Lake Ilmen's south shore. The newspaper said the Germans were withdrawing from the path of the Soviet advance under cover of intense artillery and mortar fire.

Germans Throw In Superior Forces

The Russian noon communiqué said the Germans were throwing numerically superior forces against Soviet lines south of Kharkov.

"In a large populated place, Red Army men encircled a battalion of German automatic riflemen and a large group of tanks," said the war bulletin, recorded by the Soviet Radio monitor in London. "Our units destroyed 15 tanks and wiped out 400 Hitlerites."

Earlier, the Russians had reported their troops were continuing on the defensive south and southwest of Kharkov as the seventeenth week of the Soviet winter campaign began.

The drive for Vyazma, aimed from the region west of Gzhatsk, was reported Wednesday within 19 miles of the German base and Thursday's noon communiqué announced the capture of the railway station of Isakova, only 15 miles due east of Vyazma. Isakova was only one of several towns taken in that sector, it was declared.

Below Gzhatsk, however, the Germans continued to counterattack but were thrown back with heavy losses, Russians said.

The communiqué also told of German counterattacks west of Rostov, where the Red Army has been striving to push on to Taganrog. But the Nazis, it was said, were thrown back, leaving more than 100 fatalities on the battlefield.

Northwest of Kharkov, in the territory west of Lgov, Russians said they killed more than 300 Germans in a clash for a rail station and that scouts set fire to a fuel train behind enemy lines.

In a commentary on Axis relationships, a communiqué declared German authorities had hanged a selected group of Italian soldiers in the public square of a town in the Orel region after beating up a trainload of their satellite soldiers because they refused to fight.

By a Staff Artist

Battle of the Salients in Russia

Arrows indicate where heavy battles are in progress on the long Russian fighting front. White arrows indicate progress of Russian drives while the black arrows show where the Germans are pressing counterattacks.

German Papers Admit Terror From Planes

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, March 11

German papers have declared that the war has entered a phase of desperate hardness, and that only the greatest effort of will can help the German people through the "air terror" which was called a new British weapon "since the blockade failed."

For military reasons, said these reports picked by Swedish correspondents, Germany cannot hit back hard enough just now. Reprisal attacks could be made only at a cost of lessening German strength on the Eastern Front, a risk which no leader could take responsibility for, the German newspapers added.

The war situation has given British bombing squadrons a start against which Germany can take only defensive steps at present, they said.

North Africa:

Stimson Says Allies Have 'Edge' in Africa

Allied forces in Tunisia "had much the better of the fighting last week," Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reported. But he added that losses on both sides "have been substantial."

Reviewing the war at his press conference in Washington, the Secretary said that casualty reports from North Africa are incomplete, but that the Allies have taken more than 1,000 German and Italian prisoners and destroyed well over 100 Axis tanks.

Heaviest American losses, he said, occurred in the week of Feb. 14-20—the period of the American retreat and initial counterattack on the central front—when casualties were 59 killed, 176 wounded, and 2,007 missing. Most of the missing, Mr. Stimson said, probably were taken prisoner, but it is possible some of them might yet return to the American lines.

Reports indicate that a number of Germans have been killed and wounded, the Secretary said, while British and French losses in the recent fighting appear to have been relatively light.

During the past week, he said, the highly mobile forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel have been extremely active in Southern Tunisia, but he called the net result of their activity decidedly unfavorable to the Axis.

A number of German and Italian thrusts against the British First Army in Northern Tunisia, he said, apparently were a not altogether successful attempt to cover operations in the south.

In Southwestern Tunisia troops of Gen. Henri Giraud's French forces have reoccupied the villages of Nefta and Tozeur and farther north are closing in on Gafsa, he added, while troops of General le Clerc's Fighting French force of Lake Chad have made contact with the Giraud forces in a flanking movement around the southern end of the Mareth Line.

Axis Believed On Down Grade

Meanwhile, military observers in Tunisia were quoted as saying that Marshal Rommel's failure to cripple the Eighth Army in his week-end attacks was a serious blow and that his heavy losses in men and material meant the Axis had reached its peak in Tunisia and was now on the down grade.

After four months of fighting these facts were becoming evident:

1. With the Royal Navy in at least partial control of the sea and Allied Air Forces holding the whip hand in the air the likelihood of a German "Dunkirk" appeared remote and the only probable alternative was that Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim would fight to the finish in the manner of the Nazi army trapped before Stalingrad.

2. American bomber sweeps over the Mediterranean and surface and submarine warfare are cutting heavily into Marshal Rommel's strength while gigantic Allied convoys arrive safely, pouring in troops and munitions.

3. Despite his violent struggles, Marshal Rommel is still in an exposed strategic position, facing the experienced Eighth Army in one direction and with the newly battle-tempered British-American First Army on his flank threatening to slice his slender thread of communications south from Bizerte to the Mareth Line.

4. Tunisia must be cleaned up quickly or the whole Allied Mediterranean timetable to attack Europe is likely to be thrown off schedule.

South Pacific:

Allied Airmen Bomb 5 Ships

In attacking five more Japanese merchant vessels in the Southwest Pacific, Allied airmen probably destroyed one ship of 7,000 tons and heavily damaged another of 5,000 tons, Allied Headquarters in Australia announced.

The 7,000-tonner was found at Boetong Island, off the southeastern tip of Celebes, and a big bomber scored a direct hit with a heavy bomb. The communiqué said the ship was "left burning fiercely and was probably a total loss."

Two more ships were attacked at Wewak on the northern coast of New Guinea and several near hits with 1,000-pound bombs were scored, the communiqué said. At least one of the vessels, estimated at 5,000 tons, received severe damage, it was announced.

The warehouse area of the port also was attacked and later heavy bombers strafed the building area from a low altitude despite heavy antiaircraft fire.

It was announced in Washington that American fighter planes had beaten back a Japanese aerial attack by 10 dive bombers and 12 fighters in the Solomons, while in the North Pacific bombers hit hard at Japanese positions on Kiska in the Aleutians.

Japanese Building Kwangchowan Bases

A Chinese Army spokesman said in Chungking that the Japanese were establishing powerful air bases on Kwangchowan, off the Chinese coast between Hong Kong and Hainan Island, for operations against any airfield established by the Allies in southern or eastern China for the bombardment of Japan.

Kwangchowan was developed by the French, who leased the territory from China in 1898.

Most of Free China's major strongholds are within 1,000-mile flight of Kwangchowan. Chungking lies 80 miles to the northwest.

A Chinese army spokesman told a press conference that fighting continued in Central China, where the Japanese have thrown eight columns aggregating 20,000 troops across the Yangtze between Kiangling, near Shasi, and Yochow.

Chinese troops were reported to have recaptured Mamienkwan and several other townships northwest of Tengchung in the Yunnan Province campaign west of the Salween River. The spokesman said the Japanese, counting auxiliaries, were using 55,000 men against the Chinese in the Burma-Yunnan border region.

By capturing point after point in the area northwest of Tengchung, he said, the Chinese had blunted the northern claw of a pincer which the Japanese had thrown across the Yunnan border from their base at Myitkyina, Burma.

Air and Sea:

Stockholm Reports Bombing in Denmark

The radio station at Bremen, Germany, went off the air Thursday in the middle of a political review without giving any reason. The interruption of transmission frequently means enemy planes are approaching.

Other German stations continued to broadcast as usual.

The Berlin Radio went off the air Wednesday night also, but neither British nor Berlin sources mentioned any action of the RAF, although Stockholm dispatches said heavy antiaircraft fire at Copenhagen, Denmark, was heard in Sweden.

The Stockholm dispatches said it was reported from Copenhagen that two British planes were shot down in Denmark, one Wednesday and one the day before.

The Vichy Radio announced that 250 persons were killed in the American raid on Rennes, France, last Monday.

It was reported authoritatively today that no enemy planes were over Britain Wednesday night.

Alexander Expresses Concern Over U-Boats

First Lord of the Admiralty A. J. Alexander told the House of Commons last night that the Admiralty was deeply concerned over the submarine menace and denied charges that the Admiralty was not air-minded.

In May, 1940, when he went to the Admiralty, the Skua and the Swordfish were the only aircraft flying operationally with the Navy, Mr. Alexander said. "At that time priority was given to the building of fighters for the defense of Britain," he said, adding "and if we had lost control of the air then we should have lost the whole battle."

The Navy is now getting the Barracuda and the Avenger torpedo bombers and Mr. Alexander said he hoped to get deliveries of the Curtiss dive bomber, which are being manufactured in Canada under the name of "Hell-Diver" very soon.

Despite casualties of the past three years, Mr. Alexander said Britain now had the same number of aircraft carriers as then, a large number of auxiliaries, and an expanding fleet air arm.

While Mr. Alexander was speaking in Commons Admiral of the Fleet Baron Keyes, original Commandos leader and frequent war critic, told an audience in Cambridge that bad planning produced "disastrous results" in last August's raid on Dieppe, and declared Britain could excel in amphibious warfare "if only our High Command could be induced to face some risks to win a great prize."

Attacking the "pernicious system" of interservice committees, the World War I hero who bottled up German U-boats at Zeebrugge in the last war complained that these bodies had frustrated British initiative and daring.

Nazis Deny Report Of Riots in France

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The German Radio reported that a machine gunner had attempted to assassinate the pro-Nazi French leader Marcel Déat March 9 and in another radiocast denied reports of rioting in France where, the Fighting French said, "hundreds" of Germans had been killed trying to conscript labor.

The Paris Radio previously had reported that a gunman had fired several shots at M. Déat while he was visiting at Nevers with his wife, but that neither had been hit.

A policeman accompanying M. Déat was reported seriously injured. Paris reports said the assault had only just become known there, "as persons who performed it had previously cut all telegraph and telephone wires."

The German version, placing the locale at the town of Arbouse, said it was "at first assumed to have been a pistol plot, but it was established later that the assassin used a machine gun, which was found near by."

M. Déat has been the target of previous assassination attempts, notably when he and Pierre Laval both were wounded at Versailles in August, 1941. A year ago he stamped out a bomb thrown at him.

Salients on Soviet Front Potential 'Stalingrads'

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11—The historian of the future may well describe the fighting on the Russian Front as a campaign of salients and re-entrants. The clue to it is to be found in the intermittent nature of the defensive positions on both sides.

The Germans now are on a much shorter front, but even so, it stretches over 1,000 miles from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Finland. Consequently, it is thinly held in some parts and very strongly held in others.

Therefore it is comparatively easy for either side to find soft spots and push into them. Their progress is stopped only through their inability to protect their lines of supply from attacks from stronger places on either flank or because the enemy may consider the inroad sufficiently threatening to warrant the launching of a full-dress counterattack.

The Russian advances west of the Donets river were halted mainly because of an early thaw; and once halted, they became salients with soft spots on their flanks. The Germans scraped together reinforcements from France and the Low Countries and pushed into the empty spaces on either side of the salients and forced the Russians to withdraw to the line of the Donets to avoid encirclement.

In the North, the situation has developed on the same lines. Rhzev for a year formed a marked German salient—like a dagger pointed at Moscow. The Russians have exploited the empty spaces on either side and cut off the salient and Rhzev with it. The same thing now is going on around Vyazma. Attacks have come in from the north—the capture of Rhzev having made them possible—and these are being synchronized with other assaults from the east which previously have been held up by the main German positions facing that direction.

Meanwhile, the Russians themselves are in a big salient at Velikie Luki—but it is improbable that the Germans can raise sufficient reinforcements to take advantage of it. Information about German strength and dispositions is very meager. In the central sector north of Kharkov, Col. Gen. Walter Model commands the Ninth Army, and farther north in the Lake Ilmen sector, Field Marshal Ernst Buch's Sixteenth Army faces the Russians.

It is unlikely, however, that there are any fresh Nazi reserves available for North Russia, and the whole German position north of Kharkov is likely to lack resilience.

At Orel, the Germans have their neck dangerously thrust forward, and already the Russians are creeping past that bastion on either flank with a view to striking in behind it.

Every successful attack results in the birth of a salient, but this becomes dangerous to the attacker only if his flanks remain exposed long enough for the enemy to nip in behind him in sufficient strength to cut him off and provided the enemy is strong enough to maintain his position against all counterattacks from outside. This is what happened to the Sixth German Army at Stalingrad.

Potential "Stalingrads" are shaping up all along the Russian front. The Russians have avoided one in the south by retreating to the Donets. Will the Germans be in time to escape others by getting out of Vyazma and Orel in time, or will the early thaw slow down the Russian attacks and leave them deployed in a series of salients—targets for German counteroffensives in late spring?

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African Liberality Grows But Means Are Limited

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 11. Passed by Censor. Revocation of the so-called "Nuremberg decrees," which restrict personal liberties of Jews, is expected to follow Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud's statement March 7 that "a decree signed in Vichy has no effect in French Africa." The revocation would extend presumably in time to Unoccupied France.

Already there have been welcome signs of increasing liberality in the intricate political and racial affairs here. The latest is the reinstatement in Morocco of Government officials and employees dismissed under the Vichy Administration since Sept. 1, 1940, and repeal of a law prohibiting listening to certain foreign radiocasts.

The "dahir" or pronunciamento, issued by the Resident General of Morocco, Gen. Auguste Noguès, on the subject of reinstated employees obviously is designed to restore to their jobs the persons who were ousted on account of their pro-Allied sympathies, their affiliation with the de Gaulle movement, their religious convictions, or their membership in the Masonic order.

These small beginnings to the much-needed and delayed cleanup of France's African affairs so far have failed to reassure liberal thought here, which still is scarcely represented in the Administration. Forward-looking Republicans fear that the sequel to the Allies policy of allowing the French to look after themselves, while Americans and British concentrate on the prosecution of the war, will lead to a Royalist coup or the establishment of some form of authoritarian regime in France after the war.

They believe that some 70 per cent of the senior officers of the French Army would be in favor of such a development and they point out that, if the Allies repeat the policy of allowing the French to look after themselves, the French who will do the looking after are those of France's African Army. That would be the only French force in a position to keep order among Frenchmen.

The way such a course of events can be avoided, they feel, is by the introduction of an increasing liberal influence in the French Administration here. But there is no machinery for such an introduction. And it must depend on two factors—one is the as yet undisclosed liberality of thought among the present administrators here, the other is the amount of such liberality which can be infused through Allied pressure.

Persons who are not Right Wingers have far greater faith in the latter than in the former.

Conservative Group Changes Its Name

LONDON, March 10 (AP)—The Conservative 1922 Committee, rated as the most powerful body of the rank and file of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, decided today to change its name and abandon its back-bench policy by admitting Conservative cabinet ministers to membership.

The new name will be "The Conservative and Unionist Members Committee."

[Government ministers sit in the House of Commons on the front bench—or row of seats—and a back-bencher thus is one who is not a member of the Government.]

Allied Bombs Soften Nazi Industries in Wide Area

By a Staff Artist

Bombs by Day and Bombs by Night Retard War Output of Reich

White section of the map shows approximately the radius within which daylight bombing from Britain is operated against Nazi-held territory. Bombing by Americans has so far been largely confined to day bombings. Night bombing is also carried on in this zone, but day bombing is virtually confined to it. The dark-shaded zone to the east is that almost entirely bombed by night—mainly by the RAF. Stars mark some of the principal centers bombed so far this year.

RAF Bombs Blast 2,000 Nazi Plants

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—The RAF's ceaseless bombing offensive, now showering German Europe with fire and explosives at the rate of more than 10,000 tons a month, already has wrecked more than 2,000 German factories and left more than 1,000,000 Germans homeless, Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair told the House of Commons today.

Declaring that photographic reconnaissance showed that the raid on Essen, home of the Krupp arsenals, on the night of March 5-6 "probably was the heaviest blow struck at German war industry in the whole of the bomber offensive," Sir Archibald disclosed that already 4,000 tons of bombs have been dropped on the Reich this month.

The devastation at Essen, he said, was comparable only to that caused at Cologne last May in the first of the RAF's 1,000-bomber raids.

Direct damage to steel works in the Ruhr and Saar, he declared, had cut 1,250,000 tons from Germany's annual steel-making capacity.

Damage to the Phillips Radio Works at Eindhoven, Holland, cost the Germans the loss of millions of radio tubes annually, a critical loss in modern warfare, he added.

The 4,000 tons of bombs dropped in the rising offensive in March compared with 10,000 tons dropped in the short month of February, greatest month yet for the RAF, when 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on three different nights.

Promising even greater exertions by the RAF, Sir Archibald, added a statement which seemed an indirect answer to criticism of the United States Army Air Force's day-bombing policy.

"The Americans are lion-hearted skillful fighters," he said. "Their methods are a complement to our own. They are precious and welcome allies. The more American bombers come to take part in the air offensive, the better we shall be pleased and the sooner the malignant power of Germany will be broken."

Spangler Tells G. O. P. To Beware 'Smearing'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Republican National Chairman Harrison E. Spangler, inaugurating a series of Party bulletins aimed at Strengthening the Republicans' organization for the 1944 elections, advises party members to beware of what he called a New Deal "smear" campaign against Republican leaders.

Asserting that the "drive to perpetuate President Roosevelt in the White House is now upon us," Mr. Spangler declared the drive has brought "a new wave of smearing and below-the-belt attacks upon any who oppose the New Deal."

Allied Bombings of Reich: Industrial Softening First

Continued from Page 1

general sense of the phrase. It puts the strain on the German industrial machine which some day will make it unfit for its task.

A second purpose of the attacks is to soften German civilian morale. That is achieved incidentally to the bombing of industrial centers, because industrial centers are invariably population centers, and the idea that it is possible to bomb only factories without injuring residential areas has long since been dropped into the military scrap basket.

The destruction of residential dwellings is a major objective of all air attacks today, because every house put out of use adds to the strain on the domestic economy of the country being attacked. New housing must be provided, which consumes labor and materials otherwise usable for weapons of war. When enough are destroyed it forces the evacuation of a whole city or area, and that means overcrowding elsewhere, expensive relief work for the refugees, and disorganization of production generally.

Diversion of Air Strength

A third purpose of what is going on over Germany today, and the most significant at the present time, is the diversion of German air strength from the Russian and African fronts.

Here is where a real victory is apparently being won today. Germany has only two land fronts. Yet so heavy is the air attack that at present, according to authoritative information, Hitler can only dispose of half of his total available air power on those fronts.

Stated the other way around, the Allied air offensive against Western Europe from Britain has drawn 50 per cent of the entire German air force to the western air front, leaving the remaining half to be divided between the African and the Russian fronts. Current estimates on this division are that about 30 per cent is now on the Eastern Front and 20 per cent in the Mediterranean.

Not even all of the Mediterranean 20 per cent is allocated to the Tunisian theater of operations. Some is in Greece and Crete to contest a possible Allied landing there.

The implication of this is a mighty tribute to the scope and power of the air offensive. The RAF, with increasing American Air Force aid, has actually succeeded by its combination of bombings and fighter sweeps in forcing the German General Staff to keep half of its air strength away from the areas where they are desperately needed to avert serious threats to active fighting fronts.

More than that, it has forced Germany to begin to do what England did in the desperate early days of the war—concentrate more and more on fighter production at the expense of bomber production. When England was in mortal danger after Dunkirk it was thinking only in terms of defense. Fighter planes were its vital need. It built fighters and almost exclusively fighters.

Then, when Hitler attacked Russia and the danger to Britain decreased, it was possible for the RAF to turn its attention to big bombers. The great Lancasters and Sterlings which are doing the real damage to German cities today are the result. Hitler himself is in danger now, and his bomber production is dwindling, as he is forced to concentrate on fighters against the increasing balance of air power against him.

Meanwhile his problem is complicated by the damage being done to his own plane production facilities. The best available estimates are that German production reached a peak of about 2,500 combat planes per month at the time of the attack on Russia in the spring of 1941. That peak was maintained for some time, but gradually dropped with the increasing strain of losses in Russia on the manpower, transportation and raw material reserves of the Reich.

The present rate of combat plane production is variously estimated between as low as 1,500 and as high as 2,000. There seems to be general agreement that it has fallen at least to the 2,000 figure, if not lower. This estimate would tend to agree with other estimates that the German Air Force is now working with an operational strength of roughly 10,000 planes.

A 20 per cent rate of attrition per month is a reasonable assumption. In other words, with Hitler's production at 2,000 per month he would just about be able to maintain an operation strength of 10,000—which is what he seems to be using.

Operational Strength Cut

Of course as Hitler's production rate declines and his attritional losses go up the operational strength must be reduced. The bombings over Germany are cutting steadily into production. The fighting on the Tunisian front is adding to normal attritional losses on the Russian and western air fronts. "A recent week" in Tunisia, for example, witnessed the loss of 58 German planes against 31 Allied planes.

That would indicate a loss of over 200 German planes a month in Tunisia alone. Losses in Russia are, of course, much heavier. And for every plane lost in combat any air force loses on the average at least one more in just normal operations around air fields where the enemy never appears.

All together, the air picture continues to improve steadily. There remains some concern about new German models which are expected in some quantity this spring. It is always possible for one side to gain a big lead in quality which can cancel out inferiority in quantity—as was proved by the "Battle of Britain."

Barring some sudden German qualitative spurt, however, there is every reason to be currently well pleased with the air front situation. It could be greatly improved.

Enormous American mass production plants have been "frozen" on plane models which are not as good according to experts on such matters as the latest British models. Hundreds of planes are being produced which for that reason may never be suitable for combat. But all in all the picture is improving and there is every reason to expect that after another six months Germany will begin to "soften" noticeably.

Nazis Build Plane Carrying 130 Men

By the Associated Press

London, March 11

The Germans are producing a new six-engined troop transport plane capable of carrying 130 men, it was disclosed today.

It is called the power glider "ME-323" and is being manufactured by the Messerschmitt Company, which is noted for fighter craft. There is no indication as to the number being turned out.

London sources said it is believed none of them has been used on any of the widespread Nazi warfronts.

It is the second six-engined plane recently introduced into the German Air Force. The first is the Blohm and Voss 222 flying boat, some of which have been shot down by Allied interceptors while ferrying troops and freight to North Africa.

Norse Role In War Shown In Exposition

WASHINGTON, March 11 (ONA)—Norway's role in the war will be dramatized in Sweden by a Norwegian exposition which will open soon in Stockholm.

Exiled King Haakon, in a letter which will be displayed there, said he hoped that through the Exhibition Norway's fight against the Nazis "would be further understood." The Stockholm radio was recorded making the report.

A Norwegian pastor, whose escape to London from a Nazi prison camp was disclosed, was quoted in a British broadcast to Germany as saying: "Germany finds it difficult to deal with a nation whose church has remained inviolate." The pastor, named George Mueller, was among the more than 1,000 clergymen of Norway who refused to recognize puppet Premier Vidkun Quisling's authority over the church.

The Moscow radio quoted the Stockholm newspaper Achten Tidningen as saying that Nazi occupation authorities had closed down the University of Oslo and mobilized the students to work in the lumber industry.

The Office of War Information issued the reports.

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John Wanamaker

National Resources Planning Board Findings on Security, Work, and Relief Policy

Freedom From Want for All Envisaged in New Social Plan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—The findings and recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board on security, work, and relief policies follow:

"We have given our reasons for believing that the adoption of certain policies and the application of certain financial and administrative principles would result in a more nearly adequate, well-rounded, and orderly system of public-aid measures. In summarizing these proposals we wish again to emphasize that, precisely because we have attempted to develop a well-co-ordinated and consistent body of policies and principles, no one of our specific recommendations can be considered apart from the whole system of which it is an integral part.

"In this context, and for the reasons we have given in the preceding pages, we therefore make the following recommendations:

I. The Public-Aid Problem

"The American people should base public-aid policy upon the acceptance of the following facts:

"1. The need for public aid will be both large and persistent for some time to come.

"2. The need for public aid is in large measure caused by serious maladjustments in the operation of our economy and by personal physical or psychological defects, many of which can be remedied.

"3. The social problem created by economic insecurity is many-sided and requires for its solution a series of diversified programs.

II. Broad Objective of Public Aid

"The over-all objective of public aid should be the assurance of access to minimum security for all our people, wherever they may reside, and the maintenance of the social stability and values threatened when people lack jobs or income.

III. Specific Objectives

"The specific objectives of public-aid policy should be:

"1. Increasing emphasis upon policies aiming at the prevention of economic insecurity through a fuller utilization of our productive resources, including labor, and by more comprehensive measures to improve the health of our people.

"2. Government provision of work for all adults who are willing and able to work, if private industry is unable to provide employment.

"3. Appropriate measures to equip young persons beyond the compulsory-school-attendance age for assuming the full responsibilities of citizenship.

"4. Assurance of basic minimum security through social insurance, so far as possible.

"5. Establishment of a comprehensive underpinning general public-assistance system providing aid on the basis of need, to complete the framework of protection against economic insecurity.

"6. Expansion of social services which are essential for the health, welfare, and efficiency of the whole population; this expansion should be as wide and as rapid as possible.

IV. Finance and Administration

"The following financial and administrative principles should be consistently applied in all public-aid programs:

"1. The financing of public aid should be provided for as a normal and continuing function of government in a revised and reorganized fiscal system.

"2. Public-aid financing, even if treated on a compartmentalized basis, should be co-ordinated with the broader economic and monetary policies of government.

"3. Reliance on consumption and earmarked taxes should in general be avoided.

"4. A distribution of financial responsibility for total public-aid costs between the various units of government is advisable and should reflect differences in need and in economic and fiscal capacity.

"5. The objectives of the various special programs should be clearly stated and distinguishable, and the beneficiaries of each should be those, and only those, for whom the specific program is appropriate.

"6. Although federal-state co-operation is preferable as a general principle, the allocation of administrative responsibility for the various diversified programs between Federal, state, and local governments should be determined by reference to:

"A. The capacity of the different governmental units for the exercise of specific financial, policy-forming, technical, and routine administrative functions; and

"B. The national importance attached to the attainment of the objectives of the given program.

"7. In jointly administered programs, special attention should be paid to defining as logically and clearly as possible the respective responsibilities of the participating governments and to developing techniques for co-operative action.

"8. The advantages of administrative decentralization should be explored to the full, especially through a more constructive development of the regional basis of organization.

"9. The personnel administering public-aid programs should be fully qualified by training and experience for the performance of tasks which call for a high degree of skill and professional competence.

"10. Citizen participation in policy formation and program operation should be encouraged wherever this is consistent with sound and impartial administration.

V. Specific Programs

"The existing programs should be modified in the light of these policies and principles in the following ways:

"1. Federal Work Programs

"A. To carry out the principle that work should be provided for all adults willing and able to work, a Federal work agency charged with responsibility for developing and operating work programs should be established on a permanent basis. The organization should operate with a high degree of flexibility.

"In developing appropriate projects, the organization should work in close contact with the public work programming division of the National Resources Planning Board, the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, and appropriate technical agencies, and with state and local public-works and welfare administrations. State and local governments should be encouraged to intensify the efforts now made to develop long-range public-works planning with a view to maximizing the amount of work given during periods of economic depression. It is recognized that the types and volume of public works which will lend themselves to such programming will change from time to time. Increasing attention should, however, be paid to planning for nonconstruction work and service activities.

"B. The character of the work performed should be adapted to the developing needs of the nation and of communities for both construction and nonconstruction work, including social services. It should also reflect the occupational characteristics and geographical distributions of the unemployed and the probable future needs of the economy for workers with specific skills and occupational experience. Necessarily the programs must be flexible and highly diversified.

"C. The standards of performance demanded of project workers should be those normally required in private industry and should be strictly enforced.

"D. Rates of remuneration, conditions of employment, and hours of work should parallel as closely as possible those prevailing in private employment. Where, however, the work projects are primarily used as an instrument for training or retraining, suitable training grants should be paid in lieu of wages.

"F. Eligibility for employment on work programs should be restricted to persons normally dependent upon full-time employment and those who are not entitled to receive unemployment compensation benefits, or whose unemployment is likely to persist for an extended period of time. Persons undergoing short spells of unemployment and partially unemployed workers should not normally be assigned to work-project employment. Special work projects, limited in duration, should be devised for farmers and agricultural workers during slack seasons.

"F. Eligibility for employment should be determined by relative employability and need for work. Access to the program should not be dependent upon undergoing an investigation of economic need. Adequate appropriations for a work program and a general public-assistance system would make such a test unnecessary.

"G. All persons seeking work should be required to register at public employment offices and access to the work program should be through the employment office.

"H. Major responsibility for the operation of work programs should remain with the Federal Government, although every effort should be made further to develop co-operative relationships with the states and localities.

"I. Major financial responsibility should be carried by the Federal Government. In sponsored programs, the share which sponsors are required to contribute should reflect the fiscal capacity of the sponsor.

"2. Programs for Youth

"A. Federal financial aid as needed, to assure educational opportunity for all young people above the age of compulsory school attendance who desire and can benefit by continued schooling, should take the form of educational grants. These grants should be distributed by the educational authorities and, in determining payments to be made to families under public-aid programs, no part of the payments made to enable youth to continue schooling should be treated as part of the resources of the family.

"B. The curricula of the schools should be revised so as to provide that all young people obtain meaningful unpaid work experience in the school or in community service during the period of school attendance.

"C. Apprenticeship should be recognized as an appropriate channel for the occupational adjustment of youth.

"D. Young people who are not in full-time attendance at schools or institutions of higher learning or who are not in private employment should be provided with productive work for a wage. The character of work and the wages paid should reflect the inexperience of the young workers. Both resident and nonresident types of programs are desirable. Special stress should be placed upon the educational aspects of the work and upon the inculcation of work habits and disciplines and familiarity with the use of a variety of tools. The hours of work and related training should be the equivalent of full-time work. Close relations should be maintained between the educational authorities responsible for related training and the administrators of the youth work programs.

"E. All young people seeking public work should be required to register at public employment offices, and they should be referred to the various special programs by this service. Access to the youth-work programs should not be limited to young people in economic need.

"F. Eligibility for the youth-work programs should be ordinarily restricted to persons under 21 years of age unless it can be shown that, because of the absence of public provisions, they have not had access to special youth programs or have not had adequate work experience through private employment prior to reaching this age.

"G. Facilities for counseling and guidance should be made available to all young people and their parents. The actual counseling should be performed by the schools and the public Employment Service. The Employment Service, through a special youth-service unit, should act as the local coordinating body.

"H. All youth programs should devote special attention to the physical health of youth, and financial provision should be made accordingly.

"I. The youth-work programs should be financed and administered on a national basis, and the present CCC and NYA out-of-school work programs should be combined in a unified administration. Local sponsorship of work projects should be encouraged so long as this is consistent with the development of work projects appropriate to the needs of youth.

3. Work Programs for the Handicapped

"Further study should be given to the development of therapeutic work programs for those with special physical and mental handicaps and disabilities.

"4. The Social Insurances

"A. Disability Insurance

"The existing protection against economic insecurity through social-insurance measures should be expanded by the development of a system of social insurance to provide at least partial compensation for loss of income attributable to permanent or temporary disability.

"B. Unemployment Compensation

"The unemployment-compensation system should be strengthened and expanded in the following ways:

"(A) Coverage should be extended to embrace seamen and employees of nonprofit corporations and of firms employing one worker or more. The inclusion of workers in domestic, agricultural, and other low-paid employments should be considered in relation to the patterns of employment, the character and amount of their earnings, and the feasibility of devising a benefit formula which will yield them significant payments. Consideration might be given to the desirability of developing a separate system with its own eligibility, benefit, and contribution provisions for agricultural workers.

"(B) The duration of benefits should be extended to 26 weeks and should be uniform for all eligible workers.

"(C) The benefit formulas should be reconsidered with a view to assuring benefits which will enable the vast majority of recipients to maintain themselves for a period up to 26 weeks without recourse to supplementary payments under other forms of public aid. The payment of dependents' allowances would be a first step in this direction.

"(D) Eligibility rules should be revised so as to admit to insurance benefits only workers whose past earnings and employment records offer a presumption that they will draw significant benefits from the system and yet not such amounts as to induce them to prefer benefit status to self-support. The adoption of duration of past employment in place of previous earnings as a criterion of eligibility should be explored.

"(E) Experience rating should be abandoned. If experience rating is retained, minimum Federal standards relating to eligibility, duration, and amount of benefit are essential.

"(F) The present Federal-state system should be replaced by a wholly federal administrative organization.

("G) There should be a single national unemployment compensation fund, part of which should be drawn from general tax sources. If, however, the system is not placed upon a national basis, a reinsurance system accompanied by Federal standards relating to eligibility, duration, and amount of benefit should be developed.

C. Old-age and survivors insurance

"The old-age and survivors insurance system should be strengthened and made more widely available by the following changes:

"(A) Coverage should be extended to employees of nonprofit corporations. Additional groups of employees should be covered as rapidly as it can be demonstrated that they will receive adequate or significant benefits from the system.

"(B) Continuing study should be given to the feasibility of revising the benefit formulas and the minimum-earnings eligibility requirement, with a view to making it possible for the vast majority of covered workers to qualify for benefits and to enabling the system to offer significant monthly benefits to a larger proportion of the low-paid and irregularly employed workers. Periods of involuntary unemployment, sickness, and military service should not impair eligibility for and amount of benefits.

"(C) The general principle of a Governmental contribution to the costs of the program should be specifically embodied in legislation.

"5. General public assistance

"A. In addition to adequate work and social-insurance programs, there should be a comprehensive general public-assistance program.

"B. There should be a federal grant-in-aid for general public assistance, which should be available on a basis reflecting differences in need and economic fiscal capacity as between the states. The states should be required to distribute federal and state monies within their political subdivisions on a similar variable basis. The costs of public assistance granted to persons with less than one year's residence in a state should be a wholly federal charge.

"C. The system should be administered through a single state agency responsible for the administration or supervision of the plan. The Federal administrative agency should be the Social Security Board. Where a state refuses to comply with the Federal requirements in accordance with the Federal law or refrains from participation in the program, the Federal Government should have the power to operate the program within that state with Federal personnel until the state demonstrates its ability and willingness to reassume its responsibilities, provided:

"(A) That a public hearing should be called at which the Federal Government should show why this step is believed to be necessary and at which the state government should have an opportunity to answer the allegations; and

"(B) That the hearing should take place within the state concerned.

"D. In addition to the provisions laid down for the special types of public assistance in the Social Security Act relating to availability of aid throughout the state, selection of staff on a merit basis, the assurance of appeal rights, and the rendering of reports to the Social Security Board, the states' plans for general public assistance should provide:

"(A) That public assistance may not be denied any person by reason of race, sex, marital or employment status, or failure to have resided within the state for more than one year.

"(B) That public assistance should be administered in accordance with general standards adopted under rules and regulations of the Social Security Board relating to adequacy of aid and methods of payment.

"(C) That the same standards regarding eligibility (other than residence) and assistance given shall be applied to persons with less than one year's residence as to the remainder of public-assistance recipients.

"6. Special Types of Public Assistance.

"A. Public assistance now provided for special groups such as the needy aged and blind and dependent children should be continued with such modifications of existing provisions as are necessary to develop a more fully co-ordinated program. Consideration should be given to extending the categories to embrace all groups whose need for socially provided income is likely to be relatively permanent or of long and predictable duration.

"B. The present equal-matching Federal grant should be replaced by a grant in which the amount of the Federal contribution would take into account differences between the states in need and in economic and fiscal capacity.

"C. The states' plans should provide for a distribution of Federal and state monies within their political subdivisions in accordance with relative need and fiscal capacity.

"D. The Federal act providing aid to dependent children should provide specifically for payments to mothers. Grants under the aid-to-dependent-children program should be comparable in adequacy with those for the aged and the blind.

"A. Public social services essential to the health, education, and welfare of the population should be available throughout the country, especially in areas which are disadvantaged in respect to income and taxable wealth. In most communities, marked expansion of present services will be required in order to achieve these objectives. The planning and administration of public social services should be lodged in the appropriate agencies of government, and responsibility for their development should be shared by local, state, and Federal authorities. The administration should be in the hands of qualified full-time personnel selected on the basis of merit.

"B. It is essential that public provision be made for meeting the needs of our people for more adequate medical care. Toward this end, the Federal Government should stimulate, assist, or undertake constructive action to provide such care for the millions of our people whose need cannot be fully met from their own resources. Such a program should include adequate provision for promoting the health of mothers and children.

"C. State and local child-welfare services for the prevention of child neglect and delinquincy and for promoting adequate care of children requiring special attention should be expanded with the assistance of the Federal Government so as to be everywhere available.

"D. Free school lunches should be provided for all school children.

"E. The bulk distribution of surplus commodities should be replaced by the stamp plan, and greater efforts should be made to prevent the availability of commodities from concealing the inadequacies of general public assistance or from leading to a reversion to payment in kind. Surplus commodities should be available to the entire low-income population and not merely to public-aid recipients.

"8. General Administrative Arrangements.

"A. The merit system should be extended upward, downward, and outward for all personnel in the field of public aid. Opportunity for employment on these programs should not be restricted on the basis of residence in a particular state or locality. Greater use should be made of in service training and staff-development programs. Interchange of staff between Federal, state, and local governments should be encouraged.

"B. Appropriations for administrative costs, which directly condition the size and quality of staffs, should not take the form of a uniform percentage of the total costs of any program, but should be available, depending on the character of the job to be done.

"C. In every community, there should be a central information office responsible for informing applicants of the availability of community resources, both public and private, and putting them in touch with the administrators of measures appropriate to their needs.

"D. The administration of all public-assistance programs operating within a locality should be the responsibility of a single agency, which should be the channel of access to all programs where eligibility is based upon need.

"E. Access to all programs offering employment or training should be through public employment offices. The federalization of the Employment Service should be continued as a permanent policy. The work of the Employment Service in developing an intimate knowledge of the labor market, mechanisms for interstate exchange of labor, vocational guidance, and counseling, as well as its activities in the administration of unemployment compensation, should be further developed. The activities of the Public Employment Service along these lines in the defense period should be incorporated into the permanent program of the Agency. The Employment Service should be empowered to make advances to workers for the purchase of tools and the payment of fares, to give financial assistance to those incurring heavy costs due to geographical transference, and to pay training allowances to workers undergoing approved training courses.

"F. The Federal Security Agency should be given the status of an executive department, and the Administrator should be given the status of a member of the Cabinet. The Agency should be vested with primary and continuing responsibility for promoting and safeguarding the general welfare, health, and education of the people. Continuing study should be given to the basis of organization of the Agency and to its relationship to other agencies administering related public-aid programs.

"G. There should be established a permanent national advisory body charged with the function of studying and advising the President, the Congress, and the country on the over-all operation of public-aid policies and programs.

"H. Similar advisory bodies, composed of representatives of public and private agencies and of the public, should be established at the state level, charged with the function of investigating state and local needs for public aid in relation to existing community resources, both public and private.

"I. Greater efforts should be made to bridge the gap between administrators and the public by increased efforts on the part of public agencies to inform the public of the purposes, achievements, and limitations of public-aid programs; by citizen participation in policy-making and in appropriate phases of administration; and by more effective use of the co-operation of private welfare agencies which have a necessary part to play in this enlarged conception of public welfare service.

"J. All public-aid programs involving Federal participation should include Puerto Rico and the island possessions, except where constitutional provisions forbid."

Report Has Nearly Half Million Words

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 11

The National Resources Planning Board's program consists of two documents.

Document No. 1, "Security, work and relief policies," weighs about 5½ pounds. Sized, 10x12 inches and 1¼ inches high, it has 640 pages presenting over 400,000 words and 91 tables.

Document No. 2, "National resources development—report for 1943" has 81 pages of 50,000 words.

President Hails Lend-Lease As a Weapon for Offense

Continued from Page 1

ing better dividends than the share of Lend-Lease in the results of the Red Army's operations. . . .

"Thus has been created the requisite for the final victory over the common foe, a victory indispensable for the survival of all freedom-loving countries. Its attainment presupposes unity of aim and purposes of the United Nations. One of the symbols and manifestations of this unity is that new form of international military co-operation, which we know as Lend-Lease."

Eloquent Action

Lord Halifax said the value of Lend-Lease "is written in the dramatic victories of the Eighth Army . . . in the seapower which guards the convoys . . . in the great air raids which even now are shattering the industrial centers and ports of Germany . . . in the weekly rations of our own people."

He added that Lend-Lease also is an idea which may serve as the basis for post war co-operation among nations.

While praising Lend-Lease, Dr. Soong, a brother of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, commented, "I would be less than frank if I say that China is satisfied with the amount of aid she has received from Lend-Lease."

Giving a few impressions of his recent visit to China, Dr. Soong said he noted a growing stream of supplies, however, coming into China in the planes of the American Air Transport Command which flies from India over the Himalaya Mountains.

Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., commented that, in the case of China, Lend-Lease efforts were concentrated at present on expanding the air and other transport means of getting supplies to China.

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British Hail Wallace Talk as Peace Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 11 — Vice-President Wallace's "practical world of tomorrow" speech is hailed in Britain as one of the wisest and most courageous contributions yet made toward planning world peace.

The speech is being given exceptional prominence not only in the press here but also by the British radio on all home and oversees programs.

Especially notable is the high-pressure handling by the British Broadcasting Corporation whose officials described the speech in an interview as a "very big feature indeeed."

This means in fact that for 24 hours high-powered British transmitters have been pouring out summaries of Mr. Wallace's views in every one of 120 daily bulletins, home, dominion, and foreign, in 24 European languages and in altogether nearly 50 languages and dialects throughout the world.

Special radio features like the "Man in the Street Talk" to Europe gave a special interpretation of the Wallace speech. Some listeners have been remarking today on the unusual prominence given to the speech in Monday's programs.

To what extent do the views in the Wallace pronouncement fall into line with British ideas on such vital questions as Anglo-Soviet-American relations and postwar handling of aggressive Prussian tradition?

And, therefore, to what extent does the Vice-President's speech mark a major steppingstone toward the formulation of a real United Nations reconstruction policy?

The widespread feeling here today is that Mr. Wallace does in fact come nearer than almost anyone else has yet done to putting into coherent from what so many ordinary folk have been thinking and saying among themselves.

Basis of Understanding

Leading editorials in progressive newspapers like the News Chronicle declare that Mr. Wallace has provided a basis for understanding from which it should not be difficult for Russia and the western democracies to hammer out in consultation a concerted postwar policy.

Even more important is an editorial in the stanch Tory the Daily Telegraph supporting the Wallace move to burst the Bolshevik bogey.

The Telegraph, which is read in the sort of British homes where the fear of Communism is said to be lingering the longest, makes statements which it is hardly an exaggeration to say may be quoted for a long time to come as a complete refutation of the notion that it is the duty of a true Right Wing Conservative to combat Communism of the present Stalin pattern.

Russia's Nationalism

For the Telegraph says: "The central fact which emerges from the history of past years is the strength of Russia's nationalism. No country has had a more incisive regard for its own interests and has stuck more closely to them.

"Mr. Wallace is therefore right to tell the shiverers at Communism that future dangers will come not from Russia, but from failure of democracy to provide full employment.

In other words the most Right Winged newspaper in Britain has taken the occasion of the Wallace speech to state categorically that the proper way of upholding democracy's case against that of Communism is to get busy right here at home and build the sort of social and economic order which inspires more universal enthusiasm.

This view should help all sections of British opinion to a more constructive attitude toward the relationship of Communism and democracy in the organization of the postwar world.

In Line With Cabinet

How does the Wallace speech fit in with the British Government's view? Judging from various pronouncements, Mr. Wallace and the present British Cabinet are well in line.

From private knowledge one can assert that there is no anti-Soviet element in the British War Cabinet. Certain Ministers like Sir John Anderson and Sir Kingsley Wood may appear more as brakemen on progress.

Just lately, too, there has been a pronounced tendency on the part of certain Government Ministers in private conversation to contend that too great efforts are now being expended on postwar planning. This, however, seems mainly a counteraction to the irresistible force being directed to shaping the future.

Tolerance in Britain

The Manchester Guardian today describes the Wallace speech as clearly intended for home consumption. It assures Americans they need not fear that Britain will again be sympathetic to anti-Russian activity in other countries. It says:

"There is a hundred times more anti-Russian feeling in the United States now than there is in this country [Britain] and much more tolerance of fascist systems of government."

The Manchester Guardian continues: "Russia is one of the United Nations and has accepted the principles of the Atlantic charter. This is more than the Legislature of the United States has done." This is a further reminder of the expectations by other nations that the United States should give a clearer undertaking of its intention of shouldering postwar responsibilities.

In its outspokenness, however, the Manchester Guardian editorial is felt to be discourteous and self-righteous. The more popular view is that Mr. Wallace intended the speech for a world-wide audience and that it was an honest effort to put first things first in applying Christian ethics to the solution of world political problems.

Russia Is Declared Vital Link in Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 11

The Times of London gives prominence to an article by a correspondent declaring that experience shows "that no Western power, however great, can safely act on the eastern flank of Germany except in genuine and close understanding with Russia." He concludes that if lasting peace is to come to Europe there must be a "truly close co-operation" between America, Britain and Russia.

To Visit U. S.

Wide World

Senhorita Anesia Pinheiro Machado

This famous Brazilian aviatrix is on her way to the United States for six to eight months' training in instrument flying and to take advanced courses for aviation instruction. Her visit is on invitation of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the United States, and on her return to Brazil, she plans to seek Government co-operation in a widespread program for training women fliers. Senhorita Machado is the wife of Col. Antonio Appel Neto, veteran of what was Brazil's Naval Air Force and now commander of the Brazilian Air Force's effectives in Belem. She holds women's records for altitude, cross-country, and endurance flying.

Bricker Urges American Plan For World Use

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, mentioned frequently as a possible Republican party presidential candidate in 1944, has offered "the American way of life—to live and let live, to live and help live," as an "everlasting code of concord among the nations of the world."

Governor Bricker, in a speech prepared for delivery at a Nebraska Republican Founders' Day banquet Saturday, criticized the Administration's policies in regard to both manpower and food shortages, and outlined his views of postwar America and its part in world co-operation.

Earlier, at a general press conference, Governor Bricker had commented in response to queries about his candidacy that "the Ohio delegation will likely be pledged to me as a favorite son." The Republican Party, he added, has many able men available for the nomination.

"Postwar America must be a land where private enterprise is secure, where the individual will be willing to venture, where the hope of reward for individual initiative will outweigh the fear of loss," Governor Bricker said in his address.

Miss Perkins Tells Women To Find Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 11—Every city woman ought to examine her conscience to see if she is among the 2,780,000 new women workers needed in America's labor force this year, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told eastern state labor officials at the opening of a two-day Women-in-Industry Conference here.

If the United States meets production goals, about 35 per cent of the women in the United States 14 years of age and over will be i nthe labor force by the end of the year, Miss Perkins estimated.

In tight labor areas practically every woman under 45 without children under 16 will be needed, she said.

She estimated that 250,000 to 500,000 girls will leave college to go into war industries and 2,500,000 will have to be drawn from the home-maker class.

In addition to expanding munitions plants, women must go into lower-paying jobs essential to the maintenance of the civilian population, Miss Perkins warned.

Pointing out that they will be needed in laundries, restaurants, and other service industries and in textile mills and food-processing establishments, she said: "We must think in terms of essential employment in 1943 and try to make people realize that jobs which are essential to supplying the needs of the civilian population and the Quartermaster Corps of the Army are almost as important as jobs in the production of munitions."

State labor officials from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia attended the conference.

British Clothing Coupons 'Stretched'

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—Britons were told today that they must stretch their clothing rations still further as a second successive cut in current rations was announced.

Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons that 48 ration coupons scheduled for distribution Aug. 1 would not be made available until Sept. 1. The 60 coupons issued March 16, 1942, for one year now must be stretched to cover 15 months. They already had been extended from 12 months to 14 months.

Twenty-six coupons are required for a man's suit and 18 for a woman's suit.

Tully Marshall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 11—Tully Marshall, who passed on here yesterday, was known to six decades of theatergoers, having appeared in more than 100 films and 250 plays. His real name was William Phillips.

His stage debut was made in 1883 as Fred Carter in "Saratoga" in San Francisco. Later he went to New York and played in comedies and tragedies with Modjeska. Perhaps his greatest success was in Clyde Fitch's "The City" which ran for two years at the Lyric Theater.

In 1915 he entered the motion picture field on the suggestion of David W. Griffith. He appeared in "The Covered Wagon," "The Merry Widow," "He Who Gets Slapped," "The Cat and the Canary."

When talking pictures came he adapted himself to the change quickly, and among other films appeared in "Mammy," "The Millionaire," "Black Fury," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "A Yank at Oxford."

Mozambique Nazis Tied to South Africa

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—The London Radio on March 8 quoted H. G. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior for the Union of South Africa, as saying his Government is establishing a "prohibited area along the border with Portuguese East Africa to stop vital information about United Nations convoys leaking through to Axis spies in Laurenço Marques."

"He said Portugal always has scrupulously observed its neutral policy," the radiocast added, "but that in Laurenço Marques there was a nest of Nazi and Fascist spies."

By Overseas News Agency,

NEW YORK, March 10—A powerful Nazi espionage and propaganda center, with ramifications extending all over the lower half of the African continent, has been operating in the Portuguese colony of Mozambique on the East African coast for many months and is responsible for numerous acts of sabotage in the Union of South Africa, according to authoritative information received here.

The Nazi ring had its headquarters in Laurenço Marques, Capital of the colony and its chief port. The number of Nazis stationed in the territory has been estimated at several hundred. It included a number of notorious agitators, shipping experts who gathered information about the movements of ships in the Mozambique Channel and the Indian Ocean, and propagandists working among the natives of formerly German-held Tanganyika and other districts of Africa.

A direct link was traced between this Nazi ring and the Ossewa Brandwag, the anti-British South African Fascist organization which sought to overthrow the Government of the South African Union and force secession of the Union from the British Empire. Conclusive evidence was assembled in Pretoria of this link and of Nazi scheming behind explosions in Johannesburg and other South African cities.

Full Liberty of Action

At least one well-known South African politician who held an important post in the South African Government before the war and who never concealed his pro-Nazi leanings, was known to be involved.

While there was little fear that the Axis could occupy Mozambique or that the Nazis there could engineer a coup, the uncertain state of affairs in the Portuguese colony has caused considerable concern in South African circles. Axis agents, to all accounts, had wide liberty of action there and the Portuguese colonial administration had been unable to check them for fear of repercussions in Lisbon.

It has been definitely established that one official of the Portuguese garrison in Mozambique, a General Nunes, who was pro-British and sought to prevent violation of Portuguese neutrality by Nazi agents, was arrested by the Portuguese political police, returned to Lisbon in chains and locked up in the Aljuba political prison. He was held incommunicado for 124 days and then given ordinary detention in the same prison.

Amenable to Pressure

It is believed that his arrest was brought about by Nazi pressure on Portuguese authorities in Lisbon. The Portuguese security police are known to have been amenable to German pressure.

Toleration by the Mozambique administration of Nazi activities against the safety of the neighboring Union of South Africa has caused much resentment in South African political circles. While it was recognized that Portuguese authorities were not entirely free agents in their own territories and that any drastic action on their part might have serious repercussions, there has been a feeling for many months that something should be done to clean up the situation.

The frontier between Mozambique and the Union is long and in large part unpopulated country which cannot be easily patroled. It was impossible for the Union authorities to close it effectively to agents, spies and provocateurs without co-operation from the Mozambique authorities.

The Nazis in Mozambique maintained close contact with the Ossewa Brandwag through the employment of youthful Ossewa Brandwag volunteers who slipped across the frontier carrying instructions, propaganda material, and funds. Some of the young zealots captured by the South African police while carrying out their missions proved to be boys of 15 and 16.

Only Warrant Allows Searching of Homes

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown said today he would not tolerate the searching of private homes for violation of OPA regulations "except in the most flagrant cases."

Mr. Brown reported that racketeers posing as OPA officials had attempted in some cities "to seize stocks of canned foods by intimidating householders" and that "in one city there was a story that an OPA man had entered a home without permission to check up on a supposed failure to declare stocks of processed foods."

"I believe, of course, that all citizens have the right to be inviolate in their homes, and I will not tolerate the searching of private homes except in the most flagrant cases, such as where a house is being used to conceal "black market" operations, and where the full legal procedure of obtaining a search warrant is followed," Mr. Brown said.

Should a Princess Dunk?

NORWICH, Ontario, March 11 (CP) — Princess Margaret Rose likes to dunk biscuits in her tea, but the Queen frowns on it when she catches her at it, Flight Lieut. Robert W. Alexander told a gathering at his home town here, where he is spending a leave.

Lieutenant Alexander was one of 12 Canadian airmen to meet the Queen and Princesses in Windsor Castle, six of them having tea with the Queen and six with the Princesses.

"One of the men seated with the girls was formerly an R. C. M. P. and another had been in the navy for a time . . . the Princesses found them most interesting and got on fine with them," the airman said.

"Princess Margaret Rose suggested to her new-found friend that she liked to dunk biscuits in her tea. 'Mother does not like me to do it, claiming it is not polite,' she said. 'You may do it today and I won't mind it a bit,' her guest replied.

"Delighted, she proceeded to dunk her biscuit four times, but on the fifth attempt her mother saw her and looked at her so sternly that poor little Margaret Rose did not say another word while we were there."

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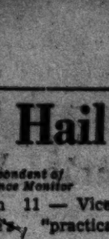

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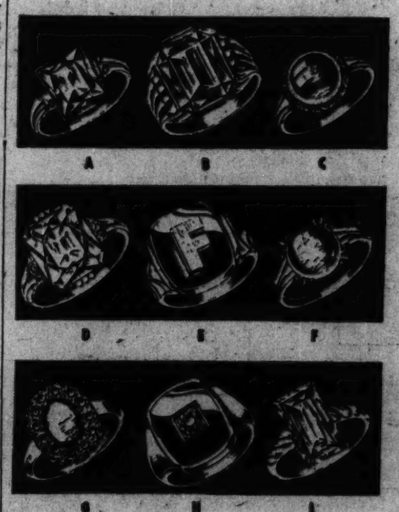

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A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor

Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Five

For two days, Vane combed the south coast, but found no place to rival Two Mines. The day following, much discouraged, he pulled up for tea at an inn on the London road. His tea finished and paid for, he sat thinking. He badly needed a break. There was still Two Mines, but that problem still baffled him.

As he idly watched the road, a car sped past.

In two jumps Vane was astride his machine and tearing down the road in pursuit. He had got his break. Pop-Eye again! At the wheel—alone in the car.

When he had crept up to about two hundred yards, he hung there, then, in case Pop-Eye noticed him in his mirror, donned helmet and goggles as a disguise.

For miles the car followed the London road. Then it turned off towards the coast, finally taking to a small road. After a while Vane's pulse quickened. He knew now where he was. The car was making in a significant direction. If it passed the next two crossroads, it could only be going to Two Mines.

When the car passed by both of the crossroads, Vane rode slowly. Pop-Eye was as good as run to earth, and the trail could not be lost. While still a half-mile from Two Mines Vane stopped, and, hiding his machine in a large gorse patch some yards from the road, set off on foot across the moor towards the nearest tor.

When near the top, he wriggled through the heather and bracken till he could see down into the valley. The car was there and Pop-Eye was going in and out of the bungalow, apparently preparing it for occupation.

So much Vane noted when another car, with four men in it, entered the valley. Vane wondered whether he had been seen on the moor or climbing the tor. But the actions of the party reassured him. Fortunately, he had hidden his bike carefully.

News for Heaton

He watched till nightfall, but then had to risk leaving the valley for an hour or two to get food and call up Heaton. At the first village, he telephoned and gave a rapid account of the events.

"You must come down, John," he added. "I've got to have help here."

"Right," Heaton agreed. "But I can't get there till tomorrow night late. I've got to fix things up here."

All details were soon arranged. Heaton was to bring camping kit, while Vane was to find a camp site near the valley and then meet Heaton at Redmouth with a second motorcycle.

Hurriedly buying food, Vane returned to the valley. To his relief the men were all there still—sitting outside the bungalow talking.

Vane decided to try to get close enough to overhear. He descended behind the bungalow and dodged across the open to the first of two clumps of gorse. He could now hear voices, but not words. There was nothing for it but to go on to the second clump of bushes. He edged round to the bungalow side of his bush to do so.

The Story Starts Here

Harold Vane had set himself the task of unraveling the mystery in which he had become involved when, fog-bound in the air over the Cornwall Devon peninsula, he followed the radio signal PX and came down on a strange field. There, masked men bound and imprisoned him, releasing him at a distant, deserted spot, only after checking his identification closely and finding nothing suspicious. Returning to London, Vane had enlisted his friend John Heaton to help him solve the mystery. They both found they were being shadowed by strange men, whom they nicknamed Face, Pop-Eye, Scar and Tiny Judas. Their efforts to trap the shadowers failed, but the wary men disappeared, and Vane went down to the peninsula to continue the search there.

Just then two of the men rose and strolled nearer. Vane shrank back into the gorse, regardless of the sharp prickles, and tried to make himself small.

The two approached nearer.

"Hello! What's that over there?" said one, pointing right towards Vane."

The next moment they advanced to see, altering their course for the two gorse clumps, which were much in a line with them.

Vane's thoughts were now racing even faster than his pulse. They had seen him! What to do? Stand his ground and try to bluff it out? No good. They could not fail to recognize him. And this time he would not get off so lightly.

Vane braced himself for a sprinter's start, threw a last swift glance over his shoulder—and froze. Both men had halted at the bush Vane had been about to make for. One took something off a branch and called:

"Who left this blanket out here?"

"I did," said one of the seated three. "Bring it in!"

The pair turned away, but Vane decided that his present position was not good enough, and as soon as he could he retired to the foot of the tor and the ample cover there.

Presently all the party entered the bungalow and a half-hour later all the lights were out. The party had evidently turned in.

Vane went up the valley to where the road entered, and settled down to watch the night out.

The hours passed uneventfully. But in the morning one car left, Pop-Eye driving it alone again. Then the other car was got ready. Vane watched anxiously. Was the party going to leave?

But soon he sank back, relieved. The second car got under way, but two men were left behind. He could leave the place unwatched and look for a camping site.

The surrounding moors would not do. The shore under the cliffs was the best place. There he found a cove with a bit of beach above high-water level, the whole out of sight from the valley.

Next he looked for a place to park the motorcycles. The present hiding-place was too near enemy territory. Spotting some ruins inland, he found a rideable track from them to the valley approach road.

Watch on the Valley

Vane then resumed his watch on the valley. The cars returned but nothing suspicious occurred. Whatever these people were up to, they evidently did it only after dark. He continued his watch, none the less, till the time came for him to go to Redmouth and meet Heaton.

It was nearly midnight before he and Heaton were settled in the camp on the cove beach. Then they went for a look into the valley, to give Heaton his first view of the place.

The following morning Heaton acquainted himself further with the lie of the land.

"What's loudly called for now," he announced, "is a spot of skilled reconnoitering by Big Scout Heaton." He rejected Vane's offer to come along. "No, you'd cramp my style."

He produced his disguise, which consisted of a butterfly net and collecting outfit.

"I even brought some specimens for the look of the thing." He showed a number of butterflies arranged in the top tray of the outfit. "And look at this!" He lifted out the tray, revealing a pair of binoculars. "Bug-chasers don't usually use them to sight their prey. But this way—very crafty." He grinned, slung the case over his shoulder, took the net and was off.

On the moor he became all entomologist, pursuing a zigzag course up the sides of the tors. Then, like one winded by the up-hill chase, he flung himself down in the heather and bracken.

Once out of sight thus, he wriggled to the nearby crest, got out his binoculars and studied the valley.

Presently he became aware of a swishing sound. Somebody was coming through the bracken!

Slipping his glasses back under the tray, Heaton wriggled away from the crest, then lay as if enjoying a sunbath. In another minute a man loomed over him. Heaton sat up, pretending surprise, but his pretence became earnest as he took in the butterfly net and collecting case the man was carrying.

"Hello! A brother of the chase!" Heaton said. "This is a lapse from scientific zeal on my part, but I got pipped romping up this hill after a perfect beauty. Got him, too."

The stranger listened, the keen scrutiny of his cold, black eyes boring into Heaton.

"Chummy bird!" Heaton thought to himself. Aloud he said: "Had any luck? I've not done badly." He opened his case. "What's your haul like?" He reached out his hand to indicate the stranger's case.

The man shifted the case farther back over his hip.

"I've had no luck," he said.

A strange idea occurred to Heaton. He indicated his specimens. "Beauties, aren't they?"

"Very nice lot," the stranger said with little interest. He inspected Heaton a moment longer, then turned away.

"Just a sec," Heaton detained him. "How would you class this one? You recognize what it is?"

"Oh," said the stranger, without committing himself. "Quite an interesting specimen." He turned, and this time Heaton did not keep him.

"Good hunting!" he called. "I missed a gorgeous Stegoglypticus myopicus a while ago. Keep your eye out for it."

"Thanks for the tip," the man said over his shoulder.

Heaton grinned derisively after him. "Look out for a Miantagatha schinniforma too."

"Right!"

Heaton collapsed in silent laughter. Stego—what was it?—the name he had coined. But My Aunt Agatha Skinny-forma! That had been an inspiration.

"Some entomologist!" he mused. "Now just what's his game, I wonder?"

A Quick Departure

As soon as the man rounded the flank of the tor Heaton made after him. But when he reached the end of the tor, "Bugs," as he dubbed him, had disappeared.

"Hum!" mused Heaton again.

Where had the fellow gone? Into the valley? Heaton went up to the crest and watched. But the stranger did not appear in the valley.

As Heaton revolved the problem of the man's identity, destination and business in the neighborhood, he gave an occasional chuckle. Two fake entomologists cavorting about in the vicinity was jest enough, but that they should meet face to face was still better.

Returning to the matter in hand, Heaton scanned the moors and a moving object some distance away on the valley approach road caught his eye. It was his fellow impostor, pedaling a bicycle away from the valley. Heaton returned to camp and reported to Vane.

"And you think he was a foreigner?" said the latter.

"I can't be sure," Heaton replied. "He spoke English so perfectly. But his clothes gave me the idea—not quite English style."

"Still another foreigner in this show, if you're right," said Vane. "Quite an international congress this is getting to be, with the pilot first, then Scar and Tiny Judas, and now this one spying around down here."

"If Bugs was here spying, I hope he doesn't come barging back tonight while we're having a look-see in the valley."

"Something's due to break," said Vane. "It's been altogether too quiet lately."

"Tonight, let's reconnoiter the valley," Heaton proposed, and Vane agreed.

Though the work seemed useless, they none the less kept watch by turns for the rest of the day. By sunset the sky was heavily overcast. When they set out to reconnoiter, the moon was up, but quite hidden, and the night was really dark.

On reaching the valley floor, they halted and made sure there was nobody out. Then they crossed the open stretch between the tor and the bungalow. The near corner of the building safely reached, they worked along under the unlighted windows.

The building seemed extraordinarily quiet for a house with five men in it. They pushed ahead to the one lighted window. Luckily there was a chink between curtain and window frame. Both friends peeped through a moment, then Vane, twitching Heaton's sleeve, beat a rapid retreat.

"What's up?" Heaton protested when they were back under cover.

"Don't you see?" Vane replied. "Whole place still as the grave . . . no lights except in one room . . . and nobody there but one fellow reading. The rest must be outside somewhere. The bungalow's no place for us, till they're all back there."

For over an hour, there was no sign of the missing men, then lights went on in the bungalow, and there was the sound of feet and voices.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Through courtesy of Wildenstein

The children of Augusta Holmes, by Renoir

Footlights for the Stage

Fun With Model Theaters—8

By Owen Oliver

Illustrated by the Author

In the fourth article of this series, the writer promised footlights for the stage. Here is that promise fulfilled.

Cut a piece of 3-ply wood (Fig. 1). This forms the base of the trough. Now cut lengths of ¼-in. strips of wood, and nail them round the edges and across the middle of the base (Fig. 2). A glance at Fig. 5 will explain the purpose of the four gaps in these strips. Fig. 3 forms the front of the trough and the screen.

A strip of bright tin, cut with a pair of tinman's shears and nailed on the inside of the screen as a reflector, will increase the lighting of the stage. Nail the completed trough to the underneath of the stage, so that the ends of the trough touch the front of the stage (Fig. 8). The theater is now ready for the electrician.

Fig. 5 shows one method of wiring. Screw three small bulb-holders to the bottom of the trough, at equal distances apart. Cut two pieces of electric bell-wire each about 3 ft. long. This wire will be covered with some insulating material. Take one of the pieces and look at the wire leading to the battery (Fig. 5). It starts from a screw—a terminal in the side of the left-hand bulb-holder.

To connect the wire, remove the insulation for half-an-inch or so, unscrew the terminal about 1-16-in. and wind the bare strands of wire round the terminal. Screw in the terminal so that the bared wire is gripped between the head of the terminal and the metal bulb-holder. Carry the wire on to the second holder and, without cutting the wire, remove insulation; part the strands with a small round object such as a thin knitting needle. slip this over the screw head and secure as before. Repeat this at the third holder. carry the wire through the gaps and secure it under the stage along the dotted line (Fig. 8). Fasten it with small staples, bent-over veneerpine, or thread it through small screw-eyes. Make it fast at back of stage (A) and leave the end loose.

Wire and Switches

Now return to Fig. 5 and the wire which runs to the switch. This starts from a terminal in the base of the holder. This terminal also screws the holder to the trough. Bare the wire of insulation and connect as before. Repeat at the second and third holders, underneath the stage, and to a point about half-way up the back upright to where the switch is to be fixed. The writer uses two kinds of switches, the Turn Switch (Fig. 6) and the "Quick-break" Tumbler Switch (Fig 7), but he prefers the latter. Inside the switch are two terminals. Cut the wire and screw the end of the piece running from the bulb-holders into one terminal and one end of the severed piece into the other. Now fix the switch to the upright.

We now have two loose ends of wire, the end of the piece just secured to the switch and the end of the piece secured at A, Fig. 8. The type of battery shown is called a "dry" battery. The ends of the two wires are attached to the two terminals shown in Fig. 8 and the wiring is complete. Fig. 11 shows the type of bulb used in the miniature theater. Screw three bulbs into the bulb-holders and press the switch. If there is no response it will probably be due to faulty wiring which has prevented a complete circuit from battery to switch, switch to bulbs, and from bulbs to battery. But if you have gone wrong anywhere your dealer in electrical supplies will put you right.

Substitute for Bulb-Holders

If, during the present emergency, there should be any difficulty in getting supplies, you can dispense with bulb-holders. Cut a piece of bright tin and hammer it along the edge of the table, or a piece of wood, into the shape seen in Fig. 9 and you will have a trough, screen and reflector all in one. Punch holes into the base of this trough (Fig. 10), screw in the bulbs, and solder a piece of wire onto the tips of the bulb screws (Fig. 9). Solder the other wire to the tin (Fig. 10) and a complete circuit will be obtained. Failing electric light, a night-light in a glass jar, placed on each side of the stage and behind the screen curtains, will do quite well.

It is great fun to experiment with "effects," and to originate these is much more satisfying than to copy. A few hints, however, will be interesting. The sound of galloping horses may be suggested by clattering two half-coconut shells, or empty boxes, on a piece of stone or slate; smashes and broken windows, by small pieces of broken glass in a bag dropped on the floor; rifle shots, by smart slaps on a leather cushion with a thin cane, and rain, by peas running round and round a dripping tin.

Next Thursday, we shall discuss plays for our model theater.

(This is the eighth of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

How Many Packages?

An office boy had a number of packages to mail. The postage on each was exactly ten cents. He had one, two, three, four and five-cent stamps, and no other kinds. He thought he would see in how many different ways he could stamp those packages.

He put ten ones on the first, eight ones and a two on the next, and so on, using a different combination each time. By the time he had stamped the last package he had just exhausted the possible different stamp combinations. Had there been one more package he would have had to repeat one combination.

How many packages did he stamp?

The answer will be published on this page next Thursday

Invitation to Reading

Book Reviews

Tennessee Hero

The novel, "Long Hunter," by Edd Winfield Parks, whose hero is Thomas Sharp Spencer, recounts the experiences of this courageous contemporary of Daniel Boone, whose story has become legendary in the history of Tennessee's pioneers. The author has built his tale around the legend that "Big-Foot Spencer," with his dog Midnight, as the first settler in a wild frontier region that the Indians had long fought over, lived through a Tennessee winter in a hollow sycamore tree. He was attacked and captured by Indians, often suffered privations from cold and hunger, yet survived. The details of his trials and triumphs, as Mr. Parks tells them, make fascinating reading for older boys. Line drawings by Edward Shenton enliven the narrative and depict the frontier scene. (Farrar & Rinehart, New York, $2.)

Homesteading in 1856

"They Came From Sweden," told by Clara Ingram Judson, illustrated by Edward C. Caswell, provides timely reading for young Americans. Here the author tells a good story and, at the same time, helps her readers to understand the background of young Europeans whose families have come to live in America. This is the story of Carl Larsson, and his family, who left Sweden in 1865 for the long journey to America.

Cousin Axel Larsson, settled in Chicago, had written letters that read like fairy tales—telling that land was cheap, even a poor man could own a farm, one could get an education, a poor farmer boy had a chance to be someone in the world. To the poor tenant farmer in Sweden, all this sounded wonderful. The Larssons, Gustaf, his brother and sister, young uncle, and mother and father, came to "the land of opportunity" and this tale of homesteading, first in Wisconsin, later in Minnesota, tells of their adventures, hard work and good times. (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $2.)

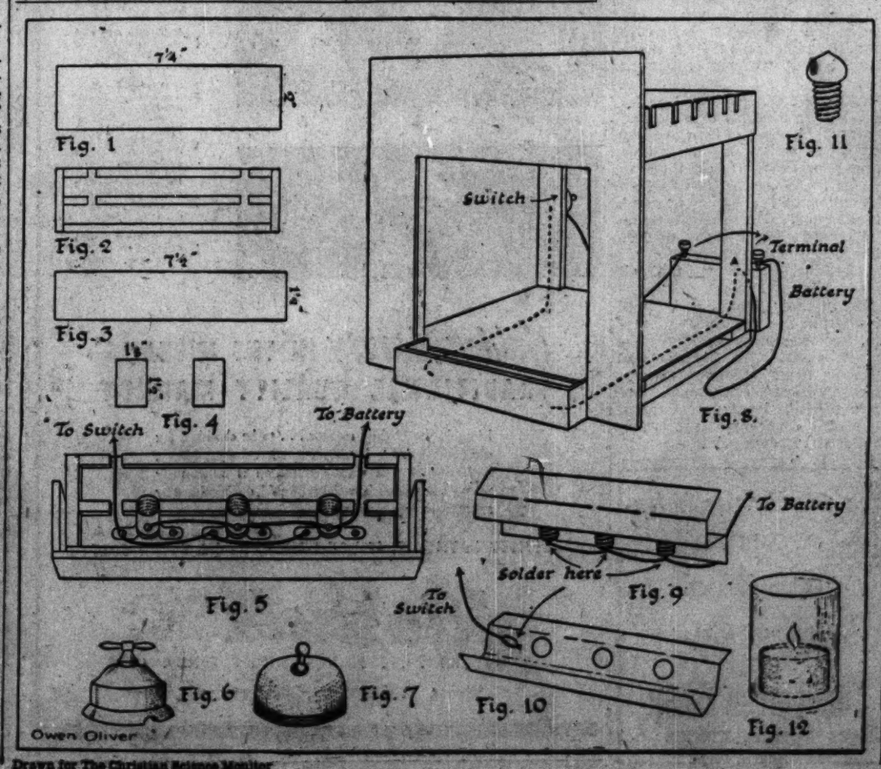
Mexico's Hero

From shepherd boy to President—such was the rise of Benito Juárez, the revered national hero, the liberator of Mexico. "Juárez, Hero of Mexico," written by Nina Marion Baker, with illustrations by Marion Greenwood, is the life story of this great man, taunted by his schoolfellows because he was an Indian, but who, like America's Abraham Lincoln, became a distinguished lawyer and led his people through a civil war. (The Vanguard Press, New York, $2.50.)

America Grows Up

"Growing Up With America; An Anthology," by May Lamberton Becker, illustrated with many cuts from outstanding children's books (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2.50), is a pageant of American child life from Colonial days to the present. Here's a treasure chest of stories selected by Mrs. Becker from books written for boys and girls by American story-tellers, from Louisa Alcott to present-day writers. You will doubtless find some of your own favorites in this choice company, and we're sure you will discover some new books in this volume devoted to youth's part in the development of America.

Florence Bethune Sloan



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vital Role in War Effort Offered Social Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—A six-point program of the contributions social workers can make to the war effort was presented yesterday at New York regional meeting of the National Conference of Social Work by Harry M. Carey, Executive Director of the United War Fund of Greater Boston.

The program, advanced at a session on "the role of social agencies in the total mobilization of manpower" at the Pennsylvania Hotel, stressed that social workers:

1. Can help supply workers from the lists of the unemployed and handicapped.
2. Can help maintain the physical and mental health of workers.
3. Can help reduce economic hardships, confusion, social, and health problems incident to change.
4. Can mobilize social and health resources of a community to meet needs which may arise as a result of concentration or loss of workers.
5. Can help with the problem of absenteeism, aiding in determining the causes and in alleviating conditions which cause absenteeism.
6. Can and must, at the same time, maintain health and social services for the whole community, for on those services depends the strength of the nation.

Effective Contribution

"It is because social work is based on a recognition of the worth of each individual and of his differences that it should be able to contribute effectively to the manpower mobilization program," Mr. Carey declared.

Sanford Bates, New York State Parole Commissioner and President of the American Parole Association, reported that many parolees had joined the armed forces in New York State and that prisoners were contributing in other ways to the war program—by working in essential war industries, donating blood, and serving in home-defense activities.

"Boats for the Navy, sails for the merchant marine, model airplanes for our aviation schools, airplane parts, and textile goods for troops are a few items being constructed in our penal institutions," he said. "And this hitherto untapped reservoir of manpower has not yet been fully utilized."

"Give the prisoner a chance and he will distinguish himself on the field of battle; give him work to do on essential war activities in the institutions and we shall not have to worry much about his absenteeism. . . .

"We shall all learn a valuable lesson from this experience which may carry over into times of peace—that prisoners are people and that requital for their crimes may come as well through service rendered to their country as from punishment inflicted upon them."

Taft Suggests Method

Charles P. Taft, Assistant Director of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, Washington, said there was need of "an intelligent approach" to the problem of absenteeism and elimination of violent and bitter attack of one group or another. The problem can best be solved by thorough organization of all sections of the population of each community behind a program to strike at the basic causes of absenteeism, he held.

The Rev. L. Foster Wood, Secretary of the Commission on Marriage and the Home of the Federal Council of Churches, speaking before the church conference of social work at the Martinique Hotel, urged parents to substitute constructive interests and play activities in which the family can share for the warlike play now prevalent. Constructive experiences of the war effort—playing at rescue, nursing, hospital care, feeding hungry populations, etc., can be substituted, he recommended.

"When the nation is fighting for a more just world for everybody, it is a good time to emphasize to children the great democratic ideal of justice," he continued. "The idea of an America that hates oppression and seeks justice for all can be brought home to the relationships of their childhood world.

How to Teach Children

"It is a good time to teach children to hate evil but not to hate people. To be strong haters of the evils which make trouble in the family, the play group, and the world, because they are strong lovers of people will be an element of strength to them.

"Each family should create a little democracy where every member is appreciated and is encouraged to contribute his best."

Margaret Steel Moss, Executive Director of the Dauphin County Board of Assistance, Harrisburg, Pa., declared that social organizations can play a leading part in placing volunteer workers in jobs for which they are fitted because of their long experience with individual problems. She held that the experience in gearing social agencies to new and emergency programs "may carry over into the future and help to develop in a postwar world a stronger will to co-operate."

The five-day conference will continue through Friday.

Gladys Swarthout in New Disks Caters to American Hearts

Review of Recordings

America is a sentimental nation. A quick index of this is to note what has survived in modern song. To particularize, it is the songs of Cole Porter, George Gershwin, Vincent Youamans, Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, and kindred composers in "the realm of the heart," that have touched our feelings. We have responded by keeping them alive and fresh in our memories.

Gladys Swarthout is on very sure ground and has elected to sing a very representative group in picking these composers in her current album of Musical Comedy Hits, just released by the RCA-Victor division of RCA Manufacturing Company.

She imparts just that touch of "torchiness" that we all partially favor without descending the slightest in artistic level to "Begin the Beguine," "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "The Man I Love," and "My Heart Stood Still," among others. Quite happily Miss Swarthout is endowed with the true "mezzo" voice which gives her the requisite soprano-contralto range that compliments many of these song renditions.

On the serious side, and with reminders of the coming religious festival season that promotes such song, is a Victor album of oratorio arias sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with the Victor Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles O'Connell. Among the collection are such well-knowns as "Comfort Ye, My People," from Handel's "Messiah," "Sound an Alarm," from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," and "Then Shall the Righteous Shine Forth," from his "Elijah." Mr. Crooks is well heard in this group which permits him a greater display of talent than his radio recitals, other than opera, allow.

Two Negro spirituals, "Let Us Break Bread Together," arranged by William Lawrence, and "Oh, What a Beautiful City," arranged by Edward Boatner, permit Marian Anderson to be heard to peculiar advantage in a type of song she performs remarkably well.

Provided our ears do not deceive us from audience noises heard in advance of the music, RCA-Victor has done a splendid job of transcribing from the radio Leopold Stokowski's rendition with the NBC Symphony Orchestra of Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite. We were reminded that although we had seen this work danced recently, the music has very strong evocative powers in its orchestral version. A "top" performance, indeed.

On "Needles"

That very fine point which takes the music off records—the phonograph needle—has come in for a considerable degree of engineering in this era of specialization. A needle is not just a sharp point. Unless the point is properly shaped it will spoil the records. Unless it is made of material of the proper hardness it will be ground down by records and the shape spoiled for subsequent records. Unless it is carefully designed its full length it can set up periods of resonance making certain notes too loud.

Today the long-playing needle, made of extremely hard material, dominates the market because so many persons have record changers. But in this product alone there are several different types of points. One of the most popular is the sapphire. These range from $1.50 to $5 each. That difference in price is an indication of the engineering and workmanship that can go into such a small product. An example of this is the Duotone Star model, one of 10 different types of needles this concern makes. It will play 4,000 records. Its difference over "just a sapphire needle" is: It has a tapered shaft so that all tones are equally reproduced. It has a double bend which anchors the needle in a way to prevent needle sway in either direction. The polishing is actually done by hand. This is costly but it makes sure of a precision point which reduces record wear to the minimum. All these things took months if not years to develop. All this shows how much there is to that little point which your eye can hardly see as you put it down on a record.

Stowaway on Plane To Britain One Jump Behind Her Husband

LONDON, March 11 (AP)—A Massachusetts girl, leading Aircraftwoman Marion Darling, working at the Royal Canadian Air Force station in Newfoundland, had a hankering to join her husband, who was with the RCAF in Britain.

She sought permission through the Ferry Command in Newfoundland to fly to England, but was turned down.

On Feb. 6, she noticed a plane on the airdrome, and heard that it was leaving for Britain.

"So I seized my opportunity, and when no one was about, climbed aboard, hiding behind some baggage," she said.

She covered herself with some spare flying clothes and was not discovered until the aircraft was eight hours at sea, the RCAF said in telling the story.

She reached England safely and was promptly handed over to RCAF authorities.

But that chapter of the story ended happily. The RCAF said she could stay, and gave her a job at headquarters. She saw her husband.

But the sad postscript is that she is again one jump behind her husband, for he has been sent to another theater.

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Current Art Exhibitions—News of Music—Picture Prospects—On the Stage

Netherlands Art Shown At the Boston Museum

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has inaugurated a new series of exhibitions under the general title "Arts of Our Allies." Through April 11, there will be on view a display of Netherlands objects. The pictures, furnishings, and decorative arts have been arranged in a characteristic setting of the seventeenth century.

This is but one of many ways devised to signalize mutual understanding and appreciation among the United Nations. This art season has been notable for the deliberate endeavor of artists, exhibitors, and museums to enlist the arts in the war effort. There are few displays without a thesis; for without functional import the arts might well seem a dispensable luxury.

Boston has long had an artistic affinity with the Netherlands. We have collected Netherlands objects of art, given them prominence in our museums, and shown the supreme respect by advising our young native artists to emulate Dutch masters. The Athenaeum Gallery, predecessor of the Museum of Fine Arts, had a great number of pictures by Netherlanders in its collection. There was something peculiarly domestic and unaffected about those Netherlanders that endeared them to New Englanders.

Our choicest Netherlands pictures have been withdrawn from exhibition for the duration. There are, however, many items in the current display to express the heartiness and buoyancy of the Netherlanders, to show their skill in manipulation, their diligence, and good taste.

The portraits by Rembrandt reveal the master in his carefree youthful days when he was successful, affluent, and popular, and ere he had brought upon himself the scorn of his middle class sponsors. At this stage, he painted with an adroit hand, recording deftly what he saw. In years to come he became more penetrating, less anchored to fact.

The household accessories for use and adornment were painted clearly by the Little Masters. The Museum shows many such objects in the original, from leaded glass framed in oak to a virginal of the type depicted frequently by the genre painters, or a cupboard containing Delft vases. The exhibition includes in addition prints of the period, a wall cabinet containing bibelots, a vitrine with silver, and a seventeenth century tapestry. Much of it is art of the home, most of it reflects the domestic focus of the artist and artisan.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Through March 20 there will be on view at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, portraits by Waldo Murray. Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Murray studied abroad and is a member of the Royal Portrait Society.

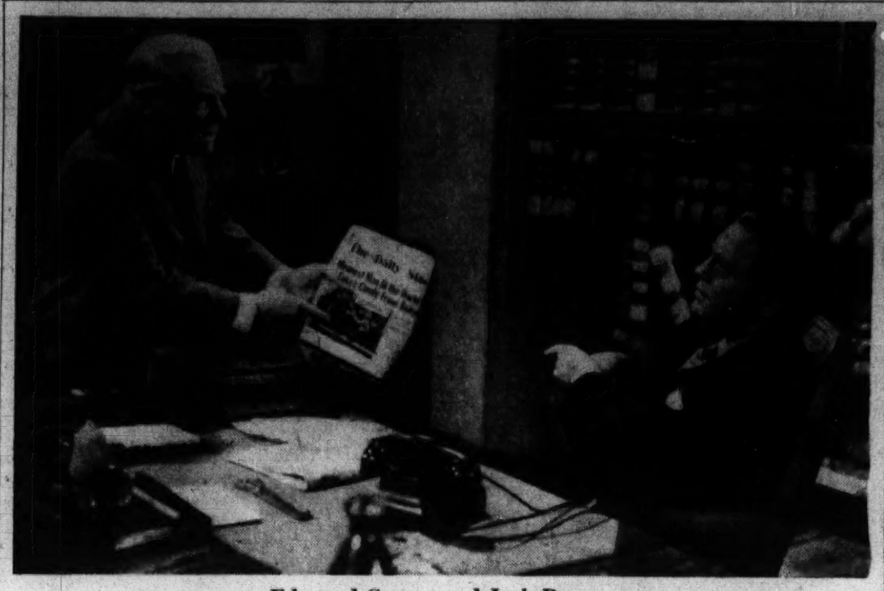
The portraits vary sufficiently to show this painter's freedom from standardized representation. Given an interesting model, he is resourceful in pose and characterization. Outstanding likenesses in this exhibition are those of William M. Jewell, Charles Bullard, Samuel A. Biggin, and the artist's son. "Studio Interior" shows a departure into genre composition.

* * *

Ross Gallery

During this week and next there will be shown at the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, paintings by Celestine Johnston Dorch. Included are still-lifes, landscapes, and portraits. Miss Dorch shows differing proclivities, and her talents are uneven. At her best she exhibits a good deal of talent. In such portrayals as "Old Tom" and "Old Camper" she expresses a sympathetic warmth that is very touching.

D. A.



Edmund Gwenn and Jack Benny
In "The Meanest Man in the World," now at the RKO Boston

Bobby Blake and George Montgomery
"In China Girl," coming today to the Paramount and Fenway

'Mary Dugan' Revival For The Copley

"Vickie," now at the Copley, will be replaced on Tuesday night by a revival of "The Trial of Mary Dugan," in which Sally O'Neil will play the part of the defendant. Bayard Veiller, the author, will aid in preparing the production. On March 23, Edward Gould will present "Yes My Darling Daughter," with Luella Gear, Walter Gilbert, Haile Stoddard, and Blanche Sweet in the cast. With this play he expects to return to his original plan of a two-weeks run for each production.

* * *

"Secret Weapon," the play in which Elisabeth Bergner had been expected to make her Boston stage debut at the Plymouth on Monday, March 22, has been indefinitely postponed.

* * *

Additions to the cast of "Tomorrow the World," which Theron Bamberger will bring to the Wilbur on March 29, include Richard Taber, Edith Angold, Skippy Homeier, Nancy Nugent, Paul Porter, Jr., Richard Tyler, and Walter Kelly. Previously announced are Ralph Bellamy, Shirley Booth, and Dorothy Sands. The play is the fifth in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series.

* * *

The performance of William Saroyan's "Afton Water," at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday, March 26, will be the world première of the play, according to information received by the Tributary Theater of Boston from the National Theater Conference. A second performance of the play will be given on Saturday, March 27.

* * *

Tickets for the one-week engagement of "The Family," which comes to the Wilbur Tuesday evening, go on sale at the box office today.

To Give Ostrovsky Play

Alexander Ostrovsky's play "The Thunderstorm," will be presented for three performances, beginning March 17, by Emerson College seniors at the Emerson Drama Workshop. A collection will be taken for Russian relief but there will be no admission charge. Tickets may be secured from the college office.

Metro is to make a screen version of Pearl Buck's novel, "Dragon Seed."

The Heifetz Violins

There used to be five violins which Heifetz would not part with. Now there are four.

One was his priceless Guarnerius, the second his equally valuable Stradivarius, the third his baby fiddle, the fourth a violin made entirely of matches, and the fifth an aluminum instrument. He will play either his Strad or his Guarnerius in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon, March 21.

Heifetz's Stradivarius, made in the year 1731, is one of the finest examples of the Cremona master's last period. This beautiful, golden-brown instrument is particularly precious to the violinist since it is intimately bound up with his career. When he first came to New York it was lent to him by a private family to use as long as he liked. As soon as the young man had the means, he bought the "Strad" and has had it ever since.

The Guarnerius, dated 1742, is known as the "David Guarnerius." Famous for its full, beautiful tone, it was at one time the property of Ferdinand David. Late in life David gave the fiddle to his pupil, August Wilhelmj, who played it on his first visit to America in 1878. The violin was at one time in the possession of Sarasate, who played it for two years.

The most sentimental item in Heifetz's violin collection is the quarter-size instrument with which his Uncle Naoum welcomed him upon his return to Russia in 1934, 17 years after he had left the country of his birth to find international fame abroad. It was the fiddle on which Heifetz, at the age of 3, took his first lessons from his father. When he was 9 the little fiddle gave way to a larger size which he used when he was the youngest pupil of Leopold Auer at the Imperial Conservatory. When his uncle presented his first fiddle to him, years later, it was still in the shabby, homemade case on which his mother had sewn a Russian H. The bow, bridge, and strings were gone but the little tape by which it used to hang on a peg on the wall remained.

The "match violin" is the most extraordinary of the lot. Heifetz found it in Cape Town, South Africa, on the last of his four world tours. It took three years to make and consists of 2,750 matches pieced and tightly glued together.

The fifth violin, the aluminum one, was presented to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in New York's City Hall over a year ago as a contribution to the nation's first aluminum drive. Though Heifetz gave it willingly, it was not without a tinge of regret. It had been a good friend to him. It had saved wear and tear on his valuable violins and, when anything happened to it, "any plumber could fix it." When the Mayor received the aluminum violin, he said its sentimental value was greater than its practical one. Instead of allowing it to be melted down, he decided to auction it off and give the money raised toward funds for national defense.

Film Plays and Players

"Mr. Smug," another in the series of defense films issued by the Office of War Information, is now showing at the first-run movie houses in Boston. Alan Dinehart plays the role of Mr. Smug and Edgar Buchanan has the part of Common Sense.

* * *

Susan Hayward is now in the East preparing for a USO camp tour.

* * *

Metro is to produce "Nine Marines," from an original story by Robert Hopkins.

* * *

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse, New York, is offering a cycle of French films.

* * *

Metro is to film the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

* * *

Jean Arthur and John Wayne are to be starred by R. K. O. in "A Lady Takes a Chance."

* * *

Jane Wyman and Irene Manning are to make personal appearances at the Strand Theater, New York, during the run of "The Hard Way."

* * *

Philip Dorn and Donna Reed are to appear in Metro's "Malta."

* * *

Franchot Tone and Veronica Lake are to appear in Paramount's film version of W. Somerset Maugham's novel, "The Hour Before Dawn," which has wartime England for background.

Bruno

Hilda Banks
Making her Boston debut with a piano recital in Jordan Hall Sunday afternoon.

Arnold Korff
In "The Family," opening Tuesday night at the Wilbur.

On Broadway

New York

"Blithe Spirit" has passed its 550th New York performance at the Booth Theater.

* * *

A company organized by the New York Committee of the American Branch of Entertainment National Service Association (ENSA) has left for Canada to appear at every air base there. The company presents a variety show known as "A For Aces," and the repertory includes several sketches written by Noel Coward. The players are Gina Malo, Robert Chisholm, Leslie Barrie, Phyllis Clare, Dawn and Russell, and Pierre de Caillaux. Singing, dancing, and playlets make up the evening bills to be offered. Forrest Haring supervised the productions.

* * *

Janet Fox has joined the New York cast of "Junior Miss" at the Forty-sixth Theater, playing the maid formerly acted by Doro Merande.

* * *

"Life With Father" has passed its 1,400th New York performance at the Empire Theater.

Varied Characters in 'Family'

Adventures that befell a family of refugee White Russians, living in the British Concession of Tientsin, China, provide the pattern of Victor Wolfson's new play, "The Family," which Oscar Serlin will present at the Wilbur Theater Tuesday evening, for a pre-Broadway engagement of one week.

The characters include Granny (Lucile Watson), Granny's daughter, who labors to provide material substance for the household; Peter (Nicholas Conte), the oldest son, whose longing for his homeland brings a crisis to his life; Lida (Elisabeth Fraser), the sunny, romantic daughter whose heart is set on winning the swimming championship of Tientsin, and gaining the love of Jimmy Bennett (Bill Lipton), an American boy living in the settlement; and Dima (Alec Englander), the small son, who clings happily to Dog and finds life about as it should be.

Sharing the vicissitudes of the family are the lodgers—Mrs. Parrish (Carol Goodner), whose insolence and alcoholism keep the atmosphere tense at No. 11 Long Street; Mme Militza (Evelyn Varden), a homeless fortune teller; Professor Chernov (Arnold Korff), a wanderer who seeks to restore peace and good will to the world by inscribing pleas and denunciations to world leaders; Khan (Joseph Tso Shih), the native houseboy, who summons rare courage when it is needed; Mr. Sung (Yung Ying Hsu), an unobtrusive Chinese gentleman, who is dedicated to another cause than his school teaching; Dr. Isaacs (Boris Tumarin), who calls professionally on the family and soon finds himself drawn by its persuasive warmth; Amah (June Kim), a native girl who comes to the family's aid when trouble threatens, and five nefarious Japanese who share lodgings in the house.

Music Notes

Beveridge Webster will be guest pianist when Bohuslav Martinů's Piano Quartet is presented on the evening of March 21 by the Boston String Quartet in its final concert of the season in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music. The program also includes the quartets in B flat by Haydn and by Brahms.

* * *

Evening of Opera

The Opera School of the New England Conservatory will present another evening of opera excerpts under the direction of Boris Goldovsky in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, March 18. The excerpts will be taken from "Figaro," "The Barber of Seville," "Lakmé," "Sorotchinski," "Orpheus," "Madam Butterfly," La Favorita," and "Porgy and Bess."

* * *

Pierian Anniversary

The one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the Pierian Sodality of Harvard will be observed in a concert with the Bowdoin Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society on the evening of March 21, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge. The program will include choruses from Brahms' Requiem.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Vickie," comedy by S. M. Herzig, presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Fritzi Scheff, Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett, J. C. Nugent, and Virginia Smith. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—First Boston recital, Louis Kaufman, violinist. 8:15.
Tomorrow
Copley-Plaza, Oval Room—Piano recital with commentary by Boris Goldovsky. 1 p. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8:30.
Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.
Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3:05, 6, 9.
Fenway—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.
Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Kenmore—"Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers, David Niven. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Crime and Punishment," Edward Arnold, Peter Lorre. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.
Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News. 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.
Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henried. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.
Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.
Normandie—"The Battle Cry of China." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.
Old South Theater—"Little Isles of Freedom," "People of Russia," "Arsenals of Might," "U. S. Navy Band," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.
Paramount—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
RKO-Boston—"Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10.
Scollay—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.
South Station Theater—"Fighting Freighters," "Our Second Front," "People of Russia," "Glimpses of Ontario," "Arsenals of Might," "Basketeers," "Duck Soup," "Der Fuehrer's Face," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
Telepix—"People of Russia," "Winter Sports at Lake Placid," "Basketball," "Pete Smith," "Der Fuehrer's Face," "Ontario Travelogue," 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.
Tremont—"Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:20. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:45.
Uptown—"Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, A. Smith. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. "Can't Beat the Law," Edward Norris. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Smiling Ghost." Coolidge Corner: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.
Cleveland Circle: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2, 8.
University: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. 3:30, 6:50, 10:10.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Road to Singapore." "Phantom Killer," Dick Powell, J. Woodbury.
Codman Square: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.
Franklin: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.
Uphams Corner: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl." 1:30, 5:30, 9:20.
EVERETT—Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3:40, 9:29. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger. 2, 7:49.
Park: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Thunder Birds," Preston Foster. "Girl Trouble," Joan Bennett, Don Ameche. 3:15, 8.
MALDEN — Granada: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Dick Foran. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:20, 8:30.
Orpheum: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2:05, 8. "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:30.
Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 8:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders.
Fellsway: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.
NATICK—Colonial: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, Helen Walker. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Shepperd. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.
Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Pittsburg," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin. 2, 7.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Halfway to Shanghai," Kent Taylor, Irene Hervey.
Strand: "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. "Scattergood Survives Murder," Guy Kibbee.
Capitol: "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. "Submarine Raider," John Howard. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bori. 2:09, 7:54. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 3:26, 9:11.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Janes Frazee. "Sabotage Squad." 2, 8.
Coolidge: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter, Carolyn Lee. 2, 8.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "That Other Woman," James Ellison, Virginia Gilmore.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sherlock Holmes and the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett.

THE NEW YORK SUN ANNOUNCES

ITS SIXTH ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE BEST FATHER'S DAY PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

First Prize one $500.00 U.S. War Bond

Awarded to contestant submitted a compaign consisting of five (5) advertisements judged most suitable for use by The Sun to promote Father's Day, Sunday, June 20.

ENTRANTS SHOULD READ THE FOLLOWING RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1 PURPOSE. The competition is to obtain the campaign of advertisements best suited for use by the New York Sun and newspapers throughout the United States to promote Father's Day.

2 COPY THEME. The campaign should dramatize the human qualities of the American father, and at the same time give suggestions on how to observe Father's Day as an occasion for remembrance.

3 ENTRANTS. The competition is open to any citizen of the United States, excepting employees of The Sun or of other publications or advertising media.

4 FORM OF ENTRY. All entries must be submitted in the form of copy and complete layouts.

5 SPECIFICATIONS. Copy and layouts must be supplied for five (5) advertisements, each to be 150 agate lines in depth (about 10¾ inches) and 4 standard newspaper columns wide (about 8 inches).

6 LIMIT. Individual contestants or collaborating contestants will be limited to one (1) entry of 5 advertisements.

7 IDENTIFICATION. Entrant's name or business connection positively must not appear anywhere on material submitted but should be clipped to it for key number. Entries will be submitted to the judges anonymously.

8 DEADLINE. All entries must be received by The Sun Promotion Department (Room 314), 280 Broadway, New York City, by 5 P. M. on Thursday, April 22, 1943.

9 PRIZE. One award of a $500.00 U. S. War Bond will be made for the Father's Day campaign selected by the judges. There will also be three certificates of honorable mention. Winning campaign becomes the property of The Sun.

10 JUDGES. The award committee will include people prominent in the fields of retailing, manufacturing and advertising.

IMPORTANT—Campaigns must conform in physical appearance to newspaper zinc restrictions ordered by the War Production Board to conserve needed metal. If you are unfamiliar with these restrictions, call WOrth 2-2323 Ext. 299 or write The Sun, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and we will mail you a copy of regulations.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

The Sun NEW YORK

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER — SECOND WEEK!
Samuel Goldwyn Presents
BOB HOPE • DOROTHY LAMOUR
"They Got Me Covered"
Directed by David Butler • Released through RKO-Radio Pictures, Inc.
ON GREAT STAGE: "BUENOS AMIGOS"—a novel and festive salute to our good neighbors in Latin America; produced by Leonidoff, with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Choral Ensemble, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4800
Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps—Available in Foyer

ROBERT DONAT in "THE YOUNG MR. PITT"
Plus In Person On Our Stage GRACE MOORE
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St Continuous Perfs.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very near perfection"—Sun
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday and Sunday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

17th Month! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Cliffun Peggy Leonora Mildred
WEBB WOOD CORBETT NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 7th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 3

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. CI. 6-0075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. (No Perf. Monday).
MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3: 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 st. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

TONIGHT at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audience by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
44TH ST. THEA., West of Broadway. LA. 4-4337

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 60c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

"The most important and entertaining play of the season."—Barnes, Her. Trib.
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S
THE EVE OF ST. MARK
Cast of 25 including ALINE MacMAHON
CORT, 48 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30
281 Seats $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10-$2.75
Seats selling for next 8 weeks. Mail Orders Filled.

"A brilliant carnival."—Life Magazine
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT LYNN FONTANNE
A Comedy by S. N. BEHRMAN
THE PIRATE
MARTIN BECK, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. CI. 6-6363
Evgs. 8:40, $3.85-1.10. Mats. Th. & Sat., $2.75-1.10

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
with FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

LAST 4 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King
Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, Katherine Cornell
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR
THEY GOT ME COVERED
CO-HIT "CALABOOSE"
JIMMY ROGERS · MARY BRIAN · JOAN BERRY, JR.

EXETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
CARY GRANT GINGER ROGERS
ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON
Program of Short Films
Spec.: NOEL COWARD'S
IN WHICH WE SERVE

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
GINGER ROGERS—CARY GRANT
"ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON"
ALSO—"QUIET PLEASE, MURDER"
FRIDAY—"LUCKY JORDAN"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID
"CASABLANCA"
Plus "SILVER SKATES"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Gene TIERNEY • George MONTGOMERY • Lynn BARI
"CHINA GIRL"
Plus "WRECKING CREW"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—Last 4 Times—Mat. Sat. 2:30
"CAVALCADE OF LAUGHS
FUNNIEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"
NORTON, Post
GEORGE ABBOTT'S COMEDY HIT
KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY BY F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH

WILBUR 1 week only Beg. Tues. Mar. 16 SEATS TODAY
OSCAR SERLIN presents Prior to Broadway
The Family
By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

SEATS NOW
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
• Music by RICHARD RODGERS
• Books and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2D
• Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
COLONIAL—Beg. MAR. 15 MATS. THURS. SAT.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY
Noel Coward
IN WHICH WE SERVE
SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY
Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers
"ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON"
and "OVER MY DEAD BODY"

The Home Forum

Ever-Present Substance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BUSINESSMAN who represented certain firms was faced with the loss of about one third of his income, because one of these firms decided to open its own office. He had learned, however, through experience, that God governs the careers of individuals, that their prospects for success, when divinely protected, cannot be manipulated, defeated, or disturbed.

Turning to Christian Science for help, he felt led to write to a friend who he thought might know of some firms not under contracts. When this friend received the letter, he did not know of any. That very day, however, he met a business acquaintance who said he was looking for a representative for his firm, but he had no idea whom to approach. Out of the friend's pocket came the letter he had received, and thus started the steps which eventually led to the solution of the problem of lack.

Just coincidence, perhaps someone may say. Yes, but the highest form of coincidence, for when one coincides with divine Principle, God, the result is always a happy one. Nothing but the omnipresent divine Mind could have brought these two men together in such an orderly way to meet each other's need at the right time.

* * *

Now what does this prove in Christian Science? That the evidence and presence of substance are really never lacking. That activity, opportunity, and man are never separated. Separate the false belief of limitation from man and man will be found at once and forever enjoying the presence and permanence of God's sufficiency and goodness.

Why, then, does real, permanent substance seem so vague to the human sense when all the time unlimited good is ever present? Because the human senses are not acknowledging the presence of God's substance. A little bit of good seems large and gratifying to the impoverished human mind. But let us free ourselves as quickly as we can from the limitations, ignorance, and fear of mortal mind by realizing that substance is spiritual, imperishable, ever present. Then we shall not confuse substance with matter in its changeable, destructible, and unreliable forms.

True substance belongs to each one. We simply need an enlarged understanding of God's substance, to learn that it is everywhere, that it is ours, because we reflect it.

The spiritual understanding of substance will be manifest in human experience to supply our every need, in the degree we express in our daily lives the substance that is God, good, and grow unto the **"measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ"** (Ephesians 4:13). Christ Jesus illustrated the fact that it is always right to provide, through spiritual law, the normal conditions of living, such as health and supply. This tends to lift human experience higher, until we eventually outgrow the human experience through spiritual understanding and live fully as a child of God. Mary Baker Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 442), **"Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."** Just as the understanding of spiritual harmony brings health to our human experience, so does the understanding of spiritual substance enable us to demonstrate supply and sufficiency to meet all legitimate needs.

When Jesus fed the multitude in the wilderness, he overruled lack, and through spiritual law met a legitimate human need. It made no difference that he was in the wilderness, away from customary sources of supply. He was demonstrating the presence of Spirit, of ever-present substance. He proved for all time that no matter where man is, he never lacks the presence of substance, because he never lacks the presence of God. Right where ignorant mortal belief was arguing the presence of lack, Jesus proved the presence of substance and supply, completely refuting material sense, and thereby lifting the receptive thought to a higher understanding of God's love.

Today, in order to manufacture war material for final victory, many businesses are flourishing and expanding, while others are being squeezed out by lack of goods to make or sell. These changes and sacrifices are taking place that a better world may be established. But anyone who is faced with a change in business can prove the truth of Christian Science, that though changes may come, his substance and supply are permanent, since they are of God. Realization of this truth saves from failure because one will find that he is not being squeezed out of supply, but is simply in another position, with a new opportunity to prove the ever-presence of true substance.

* * *

Though taxes increase and inevitable expenditures arise in both national and individual economy, this will not mean lack or loss to any right-thinking person. Money is being used for very essential purposes, for our own protection and the preservation of freedom. And in the personal economy new means will be found to meet new needs, thus utilizing intelligence and proving more of the presence of divine Mind. This utilization of intelligence and proving more of the presence of Mind cannot fail to bring a fuller understanding of true substance to each one who turns to God. His human experience can still be bountiful, though in new and perhaps formerly unthought-of ways. There is a boundlessness in God, and this can be grasped and related to our lives.

You admit you have life; you admit you have intelligence. Why not admit you have substance? Where do life and intelligence come from? From God. And so does substance. And these are all present now. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 187), **"The origin, substance, and life of man are one, and that one is God,—Life, Truth, Love."**

As you claim that true substance is yours, and yours now, your desires will not wander to covet what another has, or even what another understands. You will be the happy possessor of your own rightful, spiritual good. You will gratefully understand that God bestows substance and love on you and on all. Because your only true selfhood reflects Him, substance is where you are.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $6; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusettts, U. S. A.

A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

Crusoe Explores His Island

I MENTIONED BEFORE, that I had a great mind to see the whole island, and that I had travelled up the brook, and so on to where I built my bower, and where I had an opening quite to the sea, on the other side of the island. I now resolved to travel quite across the sea-shore on that side; so taking my gun, and hatchet, and my dog, and a larger quantity of powder and shot than usual, with two biscuit cakes, and a great bunch of raisins in my pouch, for my store, I began my journey. . . .

I was exceedingly diverted with this journey. I found in the low grounds, hares, as I thought them to be, and foxes, but they differed greatly from all other kinds I had met with, nor could I satisfy myself to eat them . . . but I had no need to be venturous, for I had no want of food, and of that which was very good too; especially these three sorts, goats, pigeons, and turtle or tortoise; which, added to my grapes, Leadenhall Market could not have furnished a better table than I, in proportion to the company: and though my case was deplorable enough, yet I had great cause for thankfulness, that I was not driven to any extremities for food; but rather plenty, even to dainties. . . .

As soon as I came to the sea-shore, I was surprised to see that I had taken up my lot on the worst side of the island; for here indeed the shore was covered with innumerable turtles, whereas on the other side I had found but three in a year and a half. Here also was an infinite number of fowls of many kinds, some of which I had not seen before, and many of them very good meat; but such as I knew not the names of, except those called penguins.—From "Robinson Crusoe," by DANIEL DEFOE.

By Courtesy of the New York Historical Society, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE PEALE FAMILY": *A Painting by Charles Willson Peale*

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE was one of the most noted artists of his day. His portraits of George Washington, while not as well known as those of Gilbert Stuart, are justly famous. Among his paintings of Washington is the first known portrait of him shown in the uniform of the Virginia militia. A full length one, which was painted in 1778 and of which he made many copies, was commissioned by the Continental Congress.

But Peale was not only a well-known painter in his own right; he was the father of three eminent painters, Rembrandt, Raphaelle, and Titian Peale. In a letter belonging to the New York Historical Society, Titian writes: "C. W. Peale thought all could become Artists if they chose, and induced his Brothers & Sisters to make the effort—and the time passing so pleasantly—he resolved to paint a picture of the happy family."

This large canvas, which measures nearly five by eight feet, was executed by the elder Peale over a period of about thirty-six years, if we are to believe the artist's own signature on the back of the canvas which is signed and dated as follows: "C. Peale painted these Portraits of his family in 1773. Wishing to finish every work he had undertaken—compleated This picture in 1809!"

The portrait group is built around a drawing lesson, for Peale put into practice his theory that all could learn to draw. At the far left of the picture is the artist's brother, Saint George, receiving instruction in drawing. The latter worked only in pastels, so it may be assumed that the standing figure with palette in hand is Charles Willson Peale himself. The third man is James Peale who is identified by his self-portraits and likenesses by Charles. Then come the feminine members of the family: the artist's sister, his wife Rachel, and two of their children, one Peggy Durgan, still another sister, and finally the artist's mother. And not to be left out is the old family dog, Argus, who appears in the foreground, and who was an oft-painted member of the family. There is a dignity and graciousness about the women of the household, and an air of good humor, unaffected ease, and even gaiety about the family which is remarkable in such a large group portrait, particularly of this period. Perhaps being an artist's family made the difference, but one can indeed believe Peale's own words that the time passed pleasantly for this household.

B. T.

Moonscape

And now the wind is still,
And the low hill
Shines in the sun,
Shines smoothly bright; upon
The meadow lies the blazing white
Of snow that fell all night.

This is a moon-land, this
Is where ice is
Caught from the sky,
Burnished, reflected by
The thin blue air—a glittering shell
Of cold made visible.

SARA KING CARLETON

Immergegenwärtige Substanz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN GESCHÄFTSMANN, der gewisse Firmen vertrat, sollte etwa ein Drittel seines Einkommens verlieren, weil eine dieser Firmen beschloß, selber eine Geschäftsstelle aufzumachen. Er hatte jedoch durch Erfahrung gelernt, daß Gott die Laufbahn jedes einzelnen regiert, daß seine Aussichten auf Erfolg, wenn sie göttlich geschützt sind, nicht gehandhabt, vereitelt oder gestört werden können.

Als er christlich-wissenschaftliche Hilfe in Anspruch nahm, sah er sich geführt, einem Freunde zu schreiben, von dem er dachte, er könnte einige Firmen wissen, die keinen Vertrag hatten. Als dieser Freund den Brief erhielt, wußte er von keiner solchen Firma. Noch an demselben Tage traf er jedoch einen Geschäftsfreund, der sagte, er suche einen Vertreter für seine Firma, habe aber keine Ahnung, an wen er sich wenden könnte. Sofort zog der Freund den erhaltenen Brief aus der Tasche, und so begannen die Schritte, die schließlich zur Lösung des Mangelproblems führten.

Reines Zusammentreffen, mag vielleicht jemand sagen. Ja, aber die höchste Form des Zusammentreffens; denn wenn man mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, Gott, zusammentrifft, ist das Ergebnis immer erfreulich. Nur das allgegenwärte göttliche Gemüt konnte diese beiden Männer in solch ordentlicher Weise zusammengebracht haben, um ihr gegenseitiges Bedürfnis zur rechten Zeit zu befriedigen.

Was beweist dies nun in der Christlichen Wissenschaft? Daß es am Beweis und an der Gegenwart der Substanz in Wirklichkeit nie fehlt; daß Tätigkeit, Gelegenheit und der Mensch nie getrennt sind. Trenne die falsche Annahme Begrenzung vom Menschen, und der Mensch wird erfunden werden, daß er sich sofort und immerdar der Gegenwart und Ständigkeit der Genüge und Güte Gottes erfreut.

Warum scheint dann wirkliche, dauernde Substanz dem menschlichen Sinn so schleierhaft, wenn das unbegrenzte Gute doch allezeit immergegenwärtig ist? Weil die menschlichen Sinne die Gegenwart der Substanz Gottes nicht anerkennen. Ein ganz klein wenig Gutes scheint dem verarmten menschlichen Gemüt groß und befriedigend. Laßt uns aber uns so schnell wie möglich von den Begrenzungen, der Unwissenheit und Furcht des sterblichen Gemüts durch die Erkenntnis befreien, daß Substanz geistig, unvergänglich, immer gegenwärtig ist! Dann werden wir Substanz nicht mit der Materie in ihren veränderlichen, zerstörbaren und unzuverlässigen Formen verwechseln.

Wahre Substanz gehört jedem. Wir brauchen einfach ein größeres Verständnis der Substanz Gottes, um zu verstehen, daß sie überall ist, daß sie uns gehört, weil wir sie widerspiegeln.

Das geistige Verständnis der Substanz wird in der menschlichen Erfahrung zur Befriedigung aller unserer Bedürfnisse in dem Maße kund werden, wie wir im täglichen Leben die Substanz ausdrücken, die Gott, das Gute ist, und hinankommen zu dem „Maße des vollkommenen Alters Christ" (Eph. 4, 13). Christus Jesus veranschaulichte, daß es immer recht ist, durch das geistige Gesetz für normale Lebenszustände wie Gesundheit und Versorgung zu sorgen. Dies dient dazu, die menschliche Erfahrung emporzuheben, bis wir ihr durch geistiges Verständnis schließlich entwachsen und vollständig als ein Kind Gottes leben. Mary Baker Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 442): „Christus, die Wahrheit, gibt den Sterblichen zeitliche Nahrung und Kleidung, bis das Materielle durch das Ideale verwandelt ist und verschwindet und der Mensch geistig gekleidet und genährt wird". Wie das Verständnis geistiger Harmonie Gesundheit in unsere Erfahrung bringt, so befähigt uns das Verständnis geistiger Substanz, Versorgung und Genüge zur Befriedigung aller rechtmäßigen Bedürfnisse zu beweisen.

Als Jesus das Volk in der Wüste speiste, verwarf er Mangel und befriedigte durch das geistige Gesetz ein rechtmäßiges menschliches Bedürfnis. Es machte nichts aus, daß er in der Wüste, fern von den gewöhnlichen Versorgungsquellen war. Er bewies die Gegenwart des Geistes, der immergegenwärtigen Substanz. Er bewies für alle Zeit, daß der Mensch, wo er auch sein mag, nie der Gegenwart der Substanz ermangelt, weil er nie der Gegenwart Gottes ermangelt. Gerade dort, wo die unwissende sterbliche Annahme die Gegenwart des Mangels behauptete, bewies Jesus die Gegenwart der Substanz und der Versorgung, widerlegte er vollständig den materiellen Sinn, wodurch er das empfängliche Denken zu einem höheren Verständnis der Liebe Gottes emporhob.

Um Kriegsmaterial für den Endsieg herzustellen, blühen und wachsen heute viele Geschäfte, während andere wegen Mangels an Waren zur Herstellung oder zum Verkauf untergehen. Diese Veränderungen und Opfer finden statt, damit eine bessere Welt aufgerichtet werden kann. Aber jeder, dem eine Veränderung im Geschäft bevorsteht, kann die Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweisen, daß trotz eintretender Änderungen seine Substanz und seine Versorgung dauernd sind, weil sie von Gott sind. Die Erkenntnis dieser Wahrheit bewahrt vor Mißlingen, weil man finden wird, daß man nicht aus der Versorgung hinausgedrängt wird, sondern sich einfach in einer andern Lage befindet, welche neue Gelegenheit bietet, die Immergegenwart wahrer Substanz zu beweisen.

Obgleich die Steuern höher werden und unvermeidliche Ausgaben im Staats- und Familienhaushalt notwendig werden, wird dies dem Rechtdenkenden weder Mangel noch Verlust bedeuten. Das Geld wird für sehr wichtige Zwecke, für unsern eigenen Schutz und die Erhaltung der Freiheit benützt. Und im persönlichen Haushalt werden neue Mittel zur Befriedigung neuer Bedürfnisse gefunden werden, wodurch Intelligenz nutzbar gemacht und mehr von der Gegenwart des göttlichen Gemüts bewiesen wird. Dieses Nutzbarmachen der Intelligenz und Beweisen der Gegenwart des Gemüts kann nicht verfehlen, jedem, der sich an Gott wendet, ein volleres Verständnis der wahren Substanz zu bringen. Seine menschliche Erfahrung kann immer noch Fülle bekunden, obgleich auf neue Arten, an die er früher vielleicht nicht gedacht hat. In Gott ist Grenzenlosigkeit, und dies kann erfaßt und mit unserem Leben in Beziehung gebracht werden.

Wir geben zu, daß wir Leben haben; wir geben zu, daß wir Intelligenz haben. Warum geben wir aber nicht zu, daß wir Substanz haben? Woher kommen Leben und Intelligenz? Von Gott. Von Ihm kommt auch Substanz. Und das alles ist jetzt gegenwärtig. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 187): „Der Ursprung, die Substanz und das Leben des Menschen sind eins, und dieses Eine ist Gott—das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe".

Wenn du geltend machst, daß wahre Substanz dir gehört und dir jetzt gehört, werden deine Wünsche nicht abschweifen zu begehren, was ein anderer hat, oder auch nur, was ein anderer versteht. Du wirst der glückliche Besitzer deines eigenen rechtmäßigen geistig Guten sein. Du wirst dankbar verstehen, daß Gott dir und jedermann Substanz und Liebe verleiht. Weil dein einziges wahres Selbst Ihn widerspiegelt, ist Substanz dort, wo du bist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

These Portents

March has returned, familiar with old sounds,
Wise with the news of April, and the wind
Sweeps down a brooding sky like anxious hounds
Leaping through pines, their baying keen and thinned.
Still eloquent with last year's leaves, the oaks
Talk to themselves—their monotones are brittle;
And sparrows, preening in their silver cloaks
Of rain, find conversation matters little.
The great horned owls are wary, muttering
In cedar caches; rabbits tunnel through
The whispering thicket—these are signs of spring,
These are the early portents pointing to
A lyric April in soliloquy
With rapt approval seen in every tree.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Something New Under The Sun

IT WAS ALWAYS a delight to find one of those long, fawn-colored envelopes in our gaily-painted R. F. D. box at the foot of the lane. They had to be long to house the many sheets that cried out for extra postage; that they were fawn-colored was another matter, but as the old Spanish proverb puts it: "The infinite colors were made to fill the infinite needs of the eye."

The last but one had contained brilliant word pictures of Indian customs and manners in the high Andes; the next to arrive was taken up with happenings on a trans-Atlantic clipper flight. What might the current envelope yield to a curious and affectionate eye?

* * *

As always, the yield was a surprise. "You tell me," it began, "that I travel too much, but you are wrong. If I had not traveled, how could I return? If I had not been away, maybe I would never really and truly have known what is going on before me now. I have crossed the wastes of Siberia and trekked far into Tibet; I have visited the Aleutians and the South Seas; once I helped to hack out a pathway through the jungles in Indo-China in the hope of finding temple carvings lost in the undergrowth. But never before have I watched the unfolding of a New England spring! Now you know that I have been in New England time and again while spring was on the way, but I never realy *saw* what was all about me.

"Just now, on my way home by the old road, I came suddenly on pools looking over the shoulders of the hills, like eyes just opened after a winter's sleep. As I turned in at Pierce's wood lot, the autumn leaves were still lying like a brittle brown carpet; but the checkerberry and the ground pine were thrusting them aside with such small, triumphantly green leaves. I actually found a few arbutus almost hidden away; the tiny pointed buds were still quite pale—barely opening into their fragrant way of living—but the sun was quietly searching out a pathway for his warmth among the dry leaves.

* * *

"When I went up the hill to what old Mr. Tompkins calls his 'high mowing,' there was just a trace of snow still in the corners of the field by the broad stone walls, but the tawny earth lay open to the blue sky. Of course, you can't find even a hint of the bright winter-wheat green that is waiting there; only the rolling acres that have been lying quiet, quiet, all winter long. Those furrowed fields make me think of a copy-book page with guide lines drawn across it, waiting for the written word to give it life. Mr. Tompkins doesn't mind my tramping about his place before the crops show; he chuckles when I tell him it's my favorite view.

"'Did you ever take notice,' he asked me the last time, 'of that row of elms down beyond? Hourglass elms, we always call them. They're like lacework in the winter-time; but, come spring, it's like a lady hung her veil over them for a spell. And I wouldn't know what color you'd call them—if it's yellow or brown or gray—but, if you step up real close, you'd be sure every one of them fat little buds was done up in fur. Vegetable fur, you might say. And soft as soft!'

* * *

"Here at home, this season, by stepping over the sill I see a whole world coming awake; just anywhere out of doors and you are in the thick of adventure. I can't wait to get the dishes done and be on my way. Deep in the woods, there is ice still at the rim of the brooks and lots of times the wind blows up cold; but, down in a sunny hollow, something—faint and new and full of promises—drifts around the edges of the wind; before you can stop to wonder where it came from, it has slipped to cover again.

"Day in, day out, I marvel at the gathering flow of the brooks and streams escaping from their icy margins. And I watch for that fuller flow, of other than running water, that has been set loose hereabouts, that nothing can hold back. It is barely a trickle now; but I know that I have only to wait for the coming of a stream, a torrent, an avalanche of bud and blade and leaf and frond. Think of it! The riches in store for me! Apple and pear blossom still to come and dogwood after that! I am so busy with it all that, as they say around here: "It stands me right up straight." No, I shall not be on the move for a while; I should be afraid of missing something. Now I see that I have only to stay here, right here, and everything will come to me."

* * *

I tucked the letter back into its long envelope and held it for a moment in my hand. My traveled friend has come home at last.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

The

Christian Science Periodicals

Established by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 353). Founded April, 1883. Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, p. 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

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Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, p. 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct from The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

War to Peace: Jobs for Soldiers, War-Plant Conversion in New Era

United States 'Beveridge Plan' issued by National Resources Planning Board embraces entire future economy of nation—Federal Government foreseen as partner of private enterprise.

Regional rail systems and vast air transport hold key to transport—Role of housing stressed.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—A partial text of the National Resources Planning Board's Findings and recommendations for postwar planning, submitted to Congress yesterday by President Roosevelt, follows:

1. Plans for Transition From War to Peace.

"Plans, legislation, and administration must be agreed upon during the war for the transition period immediately following the cessation of hostilities. Such plans must, of course, be adjusted to considerations of military strategy. They must be made to fit a variety of situations. For instance, we may have victory in one field of battle and necessity for continued fighting in another. There may be a considerable period during which we may be still fighting in Europe or in Asia while we are attempting at the same time to organize the peace in the other continent and adjusting our own economy. We shall probably have to demobilize our fighting forces—men and equipment—over a period of months; just as it took months to mobilize men and machines for active war service.

"War weariness and 'Back-to-Normalcy' cries will face our leaders at the end of the fighting. A large part of the problem of 'winning the peace' after other wars has been the natural relaxation of tension which followed military victory—forgetting that the triumph of arms only opens the door to the problems and opportunities of creating and organizing the peace.

"Extremes of hope and fear will inevitably be present—the fear of a depression with large numbers of unemployed men from the armed forces or from war factories; the hope of a 'boom' to fill the pent-up demands for consumption goods which have been restricted during the war. Too much confidence and 'boom' may in turn lead to too speedy relaxation and end in an even greater depression with inadequate or weakened tools in the hands of the Government to combat it. Postwar adjustment plans must head off both boom and depression and substitute orderly gradual progress.

"Our plans must, therefore, leave considerable discretion in administrative agencies. The recommendations which follow cover the demobilization of men, machines, and controls in that order.

A. Demobilization of men from armed forces and from war industries

"The demobilization of the armed forces of the Nation must be as carefully planned as their recruitment. The Selective Service Act of 1940 directed that arrangements be made for the return to previous employment of all men called for service with the armed forces of the Government. A Reemployment Division in the Selective Service System directs the work of re-employment committees in various localities which co-operate in replacing all persons in the armed forces released from service. This division is planning for the future demobilization of armed forces and also is studying potential employment demands in the postwar period.

"An informal conference on postwar adjustment of civilian and military personnel has been meeting for the last six months under the auspices of the National Resources Planning Board. It is composed of:

"Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, National Resources Planning Board, Chairman.

"Lieut. Commander Ralph A. Sentman, U. S. N. (Ret.), Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department.

"Col. Francis T. Spaulding, Special Service Division, War Department.

"Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System.

"Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Director, U. S. Veterans' Administration.

"Dr. Edward C. Elliottt, Chief, Professional and Technical Employment and Training, War Manpower Commission.

"Dr. William Haber, Chairman, Planning Committee, War Manpower Commission.

"Dr. A. F. Hinrichs, Acting Commisisoner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

"Dr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., Director of Research, Federal Security Agency.

"Dr. Howard R. Tolley, Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

"Dr. Francis J. Brown, Secretary, Joint Army-Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreaton, War Department.

"Leonard Southwaite, Secretary.

"In a statement issued by the President at the time of his approval of the bill extending the Selective Service Act to young men of 18 and 19 years of age, the President said:

"'I am causing a study to be made by a committee of educators, under the auspices of the War and Navy Departments, for the taking of steps to enable the young men whose education has been interrupted to resume their schooling and afford equal opportunity for the training and education of other young men of ability after their service in the armed forces has come to an end.'

"The committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Special Service Division, War Department, with the following members: Y. B. Smith, Dean, Columbia Law School; Dr. D. M. Keezer, Office of Price Administration; Dr. R. C. Harris, President, Tulane University; Capt. Cortlandt C. Baughman, Chief, Special Activities Branch, Navy Department, and John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, U. S. Office of Education.

"The President directed that in making these studies the committee should correlate its activities with the related studies of the National Resources Planning Board and further directed that the board makes its facilities available for the work of the Committee.

"Programs of vocational education and re-education, both in vocational schools and in industry, must be adapted, and retained, for the purpose of preparing men to assume jobs in industry after they are released from the Army or Navy. We shall not be content this time to give each man $60 in cash and a ticket home. Every reasonable provision will have to be made to insure that these young men shall be enabled to take up their places in civilian life with only the inevitable loss of time which their service will entail. Also, protection of the insurance rights of service men, under our social insurance systems, not only for those who left covered occupations to enter service, but for those who enter covered occupations after the war, must be guaranteed. In all these problems we have the benefit of Canadian and English experience, where many such provisions are already written into law. In addition to such provisions for the appropriate groups of men, it is possible that the idea of a dismissal wage or allowance, proposed in relation to those employed in industry, is also applicable to demobilized men from the armed forces.

"What of the other, even larger, problem of the demobilization of our civilian employees in our war industries?

"A dismissal wage, possibly to be paid in installments, over a period of time, may seem a wise national safeguard. Nationwide extension and liberalization of our unemployment compensation system might accomplish the purpose without the introduction of new machinery. Use of the projects for public works, which are described later in this report, to fill in any gaps in employment opportunity and to make wider and more efficient use of national resources, may be appropriate in the period of adjustment. Plans for demobilization must take precedence over longer range objectives because the ability to meet the immediate postwar situation wisely will determine whether we shall have the opportunity to pursue an orderly progress toward our long-range goal.

B. Demobilization of War Plants, Machines, and War Contracts.

"Among the various policies for terminating and converting war plants to peacetime use, the following are recommended for consideration:

"1. Arrange for the orderly conversion to civilian use of unneeded war production facilities, through:

"(A) Procedures to dispose of Governent-owned plants to private operators willing and able to proceed with conversion of plants to peacetime use and to early operation.

"(B) Prevention of monopoly control of plants in the interest of a single group or industry. Large Government-financed war production plants, especially those producing basic metals and materials, should be distributed among numerous operators to encourage healthful business competition.

"(C) Planning for a more desirable regional distribution of manufacturing from the standpoint of national defense and local diversification, by retaining in operation selected plants, financed in new industrial areas during the war by the Defense Plant Corporation or directly by Government allowance of rapid depreciation.

"(D) Technical assistance to private operators of war plants to find the most appropriate peacetime use for their buildings, equipment, and labor skills in making products which could be economically distributed from the community in which the plant is located.

"(E) Placing of Government orders for new major development projects, especially in the fields of urban reconstruction, river basin development, agricultural rehabilitation, and modernization of transportation, by Government agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or the modified form of Federal development corporation suggested below.

"(F) Provision for plant rehabilitation grants to be used for conversion of plant to peacetime production, and with grant contingent on actual conversion to production of peacetime goods within a specified period.

"(G) Granting of low-interest-rate Government loans to projects approved for conversion.

"(H) Immediate provision in Federal tax laws for establishment of 'postwar conversion reserve,' limited to use within a short period after termination of war contracts.

"2. Select the war plants to be maintained in operation or in stand-by condition.

"3. Continue certain war contracts, in present or renegotiated form, needed for maintenance of military forces, for experimental production of improved military equipment, for requirements under existing Lend-Lease agreements, for stockpile war reserve, or for other governmental needs, so far as possible in areas where the replacement of war production by peacetime activity is likely to be slow and difficult and where sudden termination of contracts, therefore, would cause undue hardship and disruption of community life.

"4. Arrange for the liquidation of all other war contracts as speedily as is consistent with economic and social welfare.

"5. Assist small producers and distributors and small enterprises which are war casualties. This assistance should include technical advice, marketing aids, and favorable terms of financing.

"6. Develop new industries, new processes, and improved products, by research work within the Government, increased assistance for research to private activity, aid in the dissemination of information on new materials, new processes, and new uses.

"7. Extension and new forms of joint private and governmental partnership, through use of mixed incorporations, granting or insurance of loans, or other joint ventures, etc.

C. Demobilization of wartime economic controls.

"We recommend for consideration:

"The relaxation, modification, or retention of wartime controls is dependent fundamentally on the length of the war. The longer the war continues, the more rigorous the economic controls will become, since war demands will absorb more and more of our productive effort. Even with the attempts to maintain the essential plant in good working condition, large inroads will be made upon our capital goods.

"Even with a fiscal policy favorable to a rapid transition to a peacetime economy and closely integrated to other methods of control, it would seem highly probable that for a time allocations of scarce raw materials will have to be retained, rationing of scarce consumer goods will have to continue, and some price controls, and wage controls, will have to be retained.

"1. The policies for economic stabilization and production control developed during the war will of necessity be modified after hostilities cease.

"2. The regulations which limit the production of certain goods can be radically changed almost immediately.

"3. Commodity (consumer goods) rationing will probably continue not only in order to secure more equitable distribution of scarce supplies, but also to prevent violent increases in prices.

"4. The demands for durable consumer goods may be very difficult to satisfy because of deferred demands and the time necessary to provide adequate plant capacity and to produce new supplies. Hence it may be necessary to continue rationing durable consumer goods probably for a longer period than other consumer goods.

"5. Allocation of scarce raw materials should be retained until domestic and foreign producers have been able to supply sufficient quantities to make possible the re-establishment of a normal peacetime market.

"6. Control of the distribution of industrial and construction equipment and other producers' goods will be needed so that priorities may be given to the rebuilding and re-equipping of factories and so that a proper sphere will be reserved for housing and other programs.

"7. Corollary to the rationing and allocation will be price regulations.

"8. Vigorous enforcement of protective labor legislation.

"9. Utilize the wartime experience to develop such regulation as may stimulate the effective functioning of competitive business in normal times. Transportation and other public services may likewise be more closely controlled in the interest of national defense and the public welfare. The Government should retain control over patents and properties seized from enemy aliens and operate them directly or license their use in such a way as to encourage competitive development by private operators.

2. Plans for Development of an Expanding Economy Through Co-operation of Government and Private Enterprise.

A. Plans for private enterprise.

"For the maintenance of and assistance to free enterprise and economic democracy we recommend for consideration:

"1. Measures to encourage the healthy and aggressive development of private enterprise, to stimulate initiative and resourcefulness of management and to open the channels of investment opportunity, large and small.

"2. Measures to prevent the abuse of economic power, or monopolistic privilege, and to check the wasteful exploitation of the nation's resources.

"3. Measures to eliminate avoidable uncertainties and needless burdens in the laws affecting enterprise and in their administration.

B. Plans for Finance and Fiscal Policies.

"It is our national policy (as it has been since the beginning of our history) to accept a suitable role of Government, positive effort to foster and encourage the free activities of private individuals and agencies in advancing their well-being through productive enterprise.

"Accordingly, the fiscal and monetary policies of the Federal Government should be conceived and administered to complement and supplement these activities of private enterprise in the maintenance of adequate effective demand.

"The kinds of fiscal and monetary question that will require consideration in the postwar period are illustrated by the suggestions in the board's pamphlet, 'After the War—Full Employment,' as to policies then probably desirable, in part as follows:

"1. Retention of progressive (graduated) tax structure and broadened tax base, with major emphasis on the individual income tax and less reliance on the corporate income tax.

"2. Sharp reduction in consumption taxes.

"3. Adequate program of public improvement projects.

"4. Expansion of public welfare expenditures. This involves partly an expanded program and partly a means of reducing State and local property and consumption taxes.

"5. International collaboration to pursue internal policies designed to promote active employment, and to implement ways and means to open outlets for foreign investment, to promote world trade, and the effective world wide use of productive resources.

C. Plans for Improvement of Physical Facilities.

"We recommend for consideration:

"1. Preparation during the war for expanded programs of development and construction of physical facilities:

"A. With private enterprise, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or possibly one or several Federal development corporations and subsidiaries providing for participation of both public and private investment and representation in management—particularly for urban redevelopment, housing, transport terminal reorganization, and energy development. Government should assist these joint efforts through such measures as:

"(1) Government authority to clear away obsolescent plant of various kinds, as, for instance, we have done in the past through condemnation of insanitary dwellings, to remove menace to health and competition with other or better housing.

"(2) Governmental authority to assemble properties for reorganization and redevelopment—perhaps along the lines of previous grants of the power of eminent domain to canal and railroad companies for the acquisition of rights-of-way.

"B. With public agencies, through public works and work programs, as recommended in previous reports of the board and summarized in 'III' of this section.

"2. Plans, legislation, and organization now for:

"A. Urban redevelopment. In order to facilitate city building and redevelopment, improve urban living and working conditions, and stabilize employment and investment, we recommend:

"(1) That metropolitan regions and cities set objectives and make plans now, for their whole urban areas and for the human, institutional, and physical problems that will follow the war. Federal and State agencies shall provide technical assistance and grants-in-aid to promote such planning, both for the long-time building and rebuilding of urban areas.

"(2) The establishment of agencies, authorities, or arrangements in metropolitan regions and cities, broad enough to deal with the problem regardless of existing arbitrary boundary lines, and with powers adequate to deal promptly and effectively with the basic problems of urban reconstruction, including: Public land assembly, ownership, and control; taxation; transportation terminal co-ordination and redevelopment; elimination of blighted areas, whether residential, commercial, or industrial; construction of buildings and facilities to assure adequate housing and working conditions and for provision of essential urban services such as sanitation, health, welfare, education, recreation, and transit.

"(3) That Federal legislation be enacted authorizing such Federal participation in such agencies, authorities, or programs as may be necessary and appropriate in particular localities to carry out the foregoing purpose of stabilizing employment and investment and of promoting the development, security, and well-being of urban communities, such as assigning to an urban subsidiary or group of metropolitan subsidiaries of a Federal development corporation powers to finance or directly acquire and develop or redevelop urban properties.

"(4) Relocation and modernization of terminal facilities—air, rail, highway, and port—either these metropolitan authorities should be given appropriate powers or such powers should be included with:

"B. Transportation modernization. We recommend: (1) A National Transportation Agency should be created to co-ordinate all Federal development activity in transportation, absorbing existing development agencies, and co-operating actively with regulatory agencies. The agency would be responsible for unifying Government transportation planning, administrative and development functions, and would assume leadership in consolidation, co-ordination, and reconstruction of transportation facilities and services.

"(2) Public responsibility for basic transport facilities for all media of transport—air, rail, water, highway, pipes, etc. — through:

"Terminal reconstruction — Planning and construction of modern unified terminals as an integral part of the city plan for urban areas, is a logical public responsibility for which the transportation agency should undertake active leadership:

"Federal credit for the provision of new facilities, and for the modernization and rehabilitation of selected old facilities such as new transcontinental transportation strips for all media, East-and-West and North-and-South, new aids to navigation and safety provisions for all modes.

"(3) For each media, we recommend consideration of:

"Railroads — Consolidation of railroads into a limited number of regional systems by legislation, with appropriate authority granted to the Transportation Agency to enable such a program to be carried out vigorously.

"Highway transport—Under the leadership of the Transportation Agency and on the basis of powers inherent in control of Federal Development funds, the task of establishing highway transport on a modern and efficient basis after the war should be undertaken at onee. Major emphasis must be directed to the provision of express highways and off-street parking in urban areas.

"Expansion of air transport—The Transportation Agency should plan immediately for the conversion of the aviation industry from war to peace; for the development of an expanded and integrated system of airports and airways designed for both passenger and freight services; and for a rational program for co-ordinating an expanded air transport system with other types of transport.

"New river and harbor developments for internal and foreign trade, as required to round out existing systems and where justified by existing or prospective traffic which can thus be handled more economically than by other means of transportation.

"Pipe lines—The Transportation Agency should, in co-operation with pipeline companies or through a public or mixed corporation, plan and carry out an enlargement and integration of the network of major pipelines under which the Nation's essential liquid fuel supply can be assured in future emergencies.

"(4) Postwar investment—The transportation industries, properly developed and co-ordinated, offer some of the most promising opportunities for wise investment. Planning and execution should be a function of the Transportation Agency and should seek to facilitate the transition from war to peace and provide America with the best that can be devised in integrated transport facilities.

"C. Energy Resource Development.

"We recommend for consideration:

"(1) Electric Power—through public or mixed corporations with private and public funds and directors to provide interconnected systems of common carrier electric transmission lines to deliver energy to all wholesale purchasers.

"D. Multiple-purpose water resource development.

"We recommend:

"(1) Continuing Federal assistance for comprehensive multipurpose development and control of water resources.

"(2) Pollution control and abatement on rivers of the United Sttaes through passage of such a bill as provided in S. 685 76th Congress, 3rd Session, with grants-in-aid, loans or other assistance to private and public bodies for approved projects.

"E. Land Development Projects.

"We recommend:

"(1) Development of plans and agreement before the end of the war on policies for financing land development projects to be undertaken after the war, for irrigation, clearance, and drainage projects—in harmony with water and settlement policies; range, forest, recreation, and wild life land improvements, including reseeding, reforestation, restocking, transportation, and administration facilities.

"(2) Conservation of land resources through programs with Federal assistance for: Purchase and conservation or retirement of submarginal areas; expansion of soil conservation activities; fire control, etc.

"F. Housing. One o fthe most important outlets for the potential products of converted war plants will be the provision of adequate housing, both urban and rural. The Government should plan to initiate a large public housing program and assist in stimulating both private and public construction activities.

"In order to provide a 'shelf' or 'reservoir' of public construction projects of tested value, the board recommends:

"A. Continued and invigorated efforts to secure the preparation of six-year programs or capital budgets by Federal agencies, state governments, local governments, and other agencies, public and private.

"B. Lists of projects should be prepared and classified according to size of the project, types and locations of skilled and unskilled labor involved, materials needed, rapidity of beginning, and flexibility of termination—all in relation to employment stabilization.

"C. Immediate inauguration of surveys, investigations and preparation of engineering plans and specifications for selected projects through allocation of aids to Federal and non-Federal agencies from a fund to be administered by the President through his Executive Office; and reimbursed to the fund as part of the cost of construction of the project—all to permit rapid inauguration of work on projects in times of need.

"D. Advance authorization by the Congress of—

"(1) Procedures for grants, loans, guaranties of loans, leasing arrangements, or other devices for aids to state and local governments for non-Federal projects effective upon appropriation of funds by the Congress; and of

"(2) Construction of Federal projects in a six-year program of selected projects. Such authorization should be effective upon appropriation of funds by the Congress, and not in itself involve any commitment for the immediate construction of the project.

"E. Appropriation for advance purchase of sites of projects by appropriate governmental agencies.

"F. Development of methods of financing public works projects and studies of related problems of investment, taxation, and the Federal, state, and local shares of responsibility for costs of various types of public works and related activities.

"G. Co-ordination of public works construction at all levels of government, with other public policies which affect the level of business activity and employment, such as fiscal policy, social security policy, and policies of aid to private enterprise.

D. Essential safeguards of democracy.

"1. Measures to prevent the rise of new industrial oligarchies during the war or during the period of readjustment following the cessation of hostilities, including enforcement of anti-trust laws to break up monopolies and provide opportunities for small business enterprises.

"2. Measures to uphold the right of labor to collective bargaining, fair wages and hours, healthy and effective working conditions, responsibility in organization and sharing in management.

"3. Measures to maintain the fair share of the farmers in the benefits of an expanding economy with opportunity for higher standards of living and greater security.

"4. Plans for action by state and local governments and regions.

"We recommend:

"A. Regional Development.

"In order to carry out the purpose of regional development in the national framework the National Resources Planning Board urges that the several regions take such steps as may be necessary, in such form as may be appropriate to the particular region, and with such Federal participation as may be desirable in the particular region.

"The National Resources Planning Board further recommends that every effort be made to co-ordinate the numerous decentralized field services of the various agencies to the Federal Government in order to render them capable of dealing most effectively with the problems of the regional economy and regional life.

"B State and local. To carry out their all-important part of the national postwar readjustment program, we urge that state and local governments take appropriate legislative and administrative action to increase the efficiency of local government and to:

"(1) Assist private industry in the conversion of war plants, and the development of new postwar industries;

"(2) Readjust war boom towns to maximum use of their new facilities, eliminating congestion and temporary structures as rapidly as possible and guiding migration of excess population;

"(3) Strengthen employment services to direct demobilized soldiers and war workers to new jobs;

"(4) Expand education, health, and welfare services (with appropriate safeguards) to meet the problems of the postwar transition period;

"(5) Establish, where they do not exist, and adequately finance planning agencies to provide plans for postwar readjustments and for the development of unused resources;

"(6) Prepare carefully planned programs, engineering plans, and specifications for needed postwar public works;

"(7) Undertake large-scale urban redevelopment, passing necessary legislation enabling the acquisition of large blocks of land for this purpose;

"(8) Construct improved highway, air, and terminal facilities;

"(9) Facilitate the construction of needed new housing and the elimination of slums and substandard dwellings; institute land conservation and improvement measures; and

"(10) Build up fiscal reserves for postwar work, through increased taxation and debt liquidation during the war period."

A Postwar 'Bill of Rights'

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 11

The National Resources Planning Board has proposed this "new bill of rights" for postwar America:

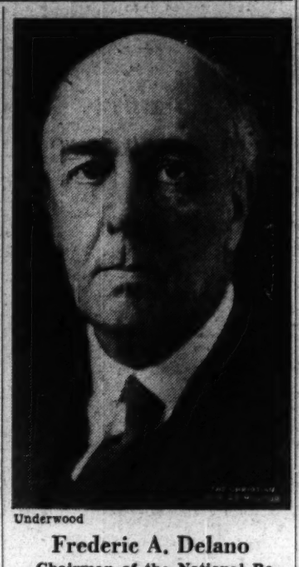
1. The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years;
2. The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift, and other socially valuable service;
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care;
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident;
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies;
6. The right to come and go, to speak or be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police;
7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact;
8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness; and
9. The right to rest, recreation, and adventure, the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

Beveridge Plan And U. S. Idea Differ Somewhat

WASHINGTON, March 10—Although the long-range objectives of the social security plan presented to Congress by the President today are the same as those of the British Beveridge report, there are several salient differences based on differences in tradition and geography.

Dr. Eveline M. Burns, who directed research on the report for the National Resources Planning Board, listed the programs for public assurance of work and for youth as the main points which the Beveridge Plan fails to mention.

Dr. Burns, who was born in Britain, came to the United States in 1926 on a fellowship awarded her while she was teaching at the London School of Economics. Later, she became an American citizen.



Underwood

Frederic A. Delano

Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board presenting the two reports just submitted to Congress. Mr. Delano is an uncle of President Roosevelt.

Intimate Message: Washington

Behind 'Ambassador' Standley's Little Furore ..... ***By R. D.***

Why has Ambassador William H. Standley's careful indiscretion created such a stir? His Stalinesque bluntness in suggesting that Moscow would do well to let the Russian people know a little more about the aid they are getting from the United States is not going to do any harm. The Kremlin is not exercised other than to broadcast Mr. Stettinius' latest lend-lease report, and most members of Congress appear to be more annoyed at the United States Ambassador than at the Russian Premier.

But it is apparent that the headlines which Admiral Standley evoked do not exaggerate the public interest which has been aroused. The reason, as viewed in Washington at least, is that the Ambassador's honest impatience is not significant as an incident but as a barometer—a barometer of the importance of American-Soviet relations.

Thus, when Ambassador Standley raises only a minor aspect of American-Soviet co-operation, it produces a strong reaction because the United States—and the British—Governments genuinely recognize the urgency of preserving the basis for continuing and cordial relations between Moscow and themselves.

This is a healthy reaction. It evidences both a popular and an official awareness of what may prove to be a central problem of the future peace. It was this problem which Vice-President Wallace had in mind when he said earlier this week that "the future well-being of the world depends upon the extent to which Marxianism, as it is being progressively modified in Russia, and democracy, as we are adapting it to 20th Century conditions, can live together in peace."

Other Relations With Russia

There are, frankly, two major concerns which do bother Washington and London even if they don't appear to bother Moscow as yet. They are: (1) How secure is American-British-Soviet military collaboration; will it be shaken by either bold and subtle appeasement overtures from Hitler, will it continue to the unconditional surrender of the enemy? and (2) what are the prospects and what are the difficulties of postwar American-British-Soviet political collaboration; can Marxianism and democracy work together for the common peace and is there a genuine will that they should?

These are the real questions which American military and diplomatic officials are weighing and Ambassador Standley's amiable tempest in a headline reflects not any real worry over whether Lend-Lease gets more publicity in the Russian press but a deep concern over the wider range of Soviet co-operation.

The answer to the first concern—whether Britain and the United States and the U. S. S. R. will fight the war together to the end—is definite and altogether heartening. Despite the background of prewar suspicion between the three countries and despite the continued refusal of the Soviet Union to permit Allied observers first-hand insight into the actual fighting, the highest military and political authorities in Washington, who are in the best position to know the facts and to judge the prospects, are confident that the Red Army is in the war to the finish.

They have no doubt that Joseph Stalin will fully honor the British-Soviet treaty and the Declaration of Washington in which the three countries guarantee to make no separate peace with the enemy. They feel that Mr. Stalin will never consider an "appeased" Germany as a safe neighbor. They believe that the Russian people would never accept anything but the complete defeat of the invading Nazis. Their judgment is that there is no weak link on either side in the chain of American-British-Soviet military collaboration.

Unresolved Problems

There are, however, unresolved problems in the field of American-British-Soviet collaboration. And it is about time that they should come a little more clearly into the open. They are not only unresolved problems; they are thus far almost unapproached problems, at least there has been nothing like a frank exchange between Washington, London and Moscow.

A basic difficulty is that the Soviet Union shows every sign of being intent upon maintaining historic interest in the affairs of the Baltic States and holding to territorial claims affecting Poland and Bessarabia. It will certainly be a hard job for the United Nations to interpret the Atlantic Charter principle of no territorial aggrandizement in two different ways at once. Russia will ask: if the United States needs new defenses on its Pacific frontier doesn't the Soviet Union need new defenses along its western frontier?

The immediate shortcoming is that these problems are not being confronted and they are not growing smaller by being allowed to lie dormant. They thrive on inattention and that is what they have been getting, largely, it should be said, because Moscow has not yet moved to co-ordinate its postwar policies with those of the other United Nations. It takes two to make an agreement as well as to make a quarrel and, while there has been little quarreling, there has been no agreement.

The reasons Britain, the United States, and Russia are in this war together are the same reasons why they will need to be in the peace together if, as Vice-President Wallace said, the world is to avert World War III. At a time when the Soviet Union seems so coy about postwar intentions and when the United States is obviously uncertain, it is well that a first step at least is soon to be taken toward opening United Nations political discussions in Washington.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 928,950
1943 volume to date 55,411,439
1942 volume to date 24,036,536

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Month ago 44.5	Year ago 34.4
Wedn'day 45.9	Prev. day 46.1
1943 high 46.5	1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1.45e)	12	11 3/4	10	10	+ 1/8
Adams-Millis 1.40g	4	27 1/8	27	27 1/8	+ 1/8
Addressograph 1.40g	2	17 7/8	17 1/2	17 1/2	— 1/4
Air Reduction (1a)	17	44 1/2	43 1/2	44	+ 1/2
Alaska Juneau	5	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	+ 1/8
Allegheny Corp	226	1 7/8	1 1/2	1 3/4	+ 1/8
Allegheny pf xw	64	12 3/4	11 1/2	12 3/4	+ 1 1/8
Alleg pf $30 xw	125	13	11 3/8	13	+ 1 3/8
Allegheny pr pf	67	28 1/2	24 3/4	28 1/2	+ 3 5/8
Allen Indust (3.4e)	2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Allied Lud Stl .35g	4	5 1/8	23 5/8	24 3/8	+ 5/8
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	155 3/4	154	155 1/4	+ 1 3/4
Allied Mills (1e)	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/8
Allied Strs (.30g)	27	8 3/8	7 7/8	8 1/8	+ 1/8
Allied St pf (5)	2	79	79	79	— 1/2
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40g	24	30 1/4	30	30 1/4	+ 1/4
Alpha P Cem (1.4g)	6	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/8	— 3/8
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	74 3/4	76	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	25 7/8	25 5/8	25 7/8	+ 1/4
Am Airlines (1 1/2e)	3	5 5 1/2	5 4 3/8	5 5 1/2	+1
Am Bank Note 1.4e	2	12 5/8	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Am Bk N pf (3)	50	53	52 7/8	53	+ 1/4
Am Bosch (1.4e)	2	7	6 3/4	7	+ 1/8
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	8	38	37	38	+ 1 1/4
Am Cable & Rad .20		5 1/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	+ 1/2
Am Can (3)	7	77	76 1/4	76 5/8	+ 3/8
Am Can pf (7)	32	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	26	33 1/2	32 5/8	33 1/2	+ 1 3/8
Am Ch&Cable 1.5o	9	21 1/8	21	21	— 1/8
Am Colortype .15g	1	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 5/8	+ 3/8
Am Crys Sug 1.4o	5	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	
Am Encaustic Til	13	3	2 7/8	3	
Am European 1.2e	2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+ 1/4
Am & For Power	168	4 3/8	3 3/4	4 3/8	+ 3/8
Am&FP $6pf 7.6k	5	64 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2	+5
Am&FP $7pf 7.8k	19	69 3/4	65 1/2	69 1/2	+4 3/4
Am & F P 2 pf	151	13 7/8	12 1/4	13 7/8	+ 1 1/8
Am-Hawaii SS 3.6g	6	35 1/4	35	35	
Am Hide&Leather	11	4	3 3/4	4	+ 1/8
Am Ice	1	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Am Ice pf (1 1/2e)	2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	
Am Inv pf 2 1/2	2	3 3	3 3	3 3	— 1/2
Am Locomotive	48	12	10 7/8	12	+1
Am Loco pf 3.4k	2	90	90	90	+ 1/2
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	1	14	14	14	
Am M&Met (1.4g)	1	8	8	8	+ 1/8
Am Metal (1)	10	25	24 3/8	25	+ 1/8
Am News 1.80	21	30 3/8	30	30 1/8	— 1/4
Am Pow & Lt	26	2 3/4	2	2 1/4	+ 1/8
Am P & L $6 pf	21	27 7/8	26 3/4	27 7/8	+ 7/8
Am P & L $5 pf	29	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	+ 7/8
Am Rad&St S .15g	42	7 7/8	7 3/8	7 7/8	
Am Roll Mill .20e	25	13 3/4	13	13 3/8	+ 1/8
Am R M pf 4 1/2	820	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Safety Raz 3.4e	4	13	13	13	
Am Ship Bldg 3e	80	31 3/4	31	31 3/4	+ 7/8
Am Smelt & R (2)	19	41 7/8	41 1/4	41 7/8	+ 3/4
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	3	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	+ 1 1/4
Am Stl Fdrs 1.2g	13	24 3/8	23 3/4	24 3/8	+ 3/8
Am Stores 1.6g	8	12	11 3/4	12	+ 1/4
Am Stove (.30g)	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Am Sug Ref 1.2g	6	22 3/4	22	22 1/4	
Am Sugar pf (7)	2	97 7/8	97 3/4	97 7/8	+ 1/8
Am Tel&Tel (9)	23	143	142 1/8	143	+ 1/8
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Tob B (3a)	11	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 3/8
Am Tob pf (6)	10	137 3/4	137 3/4	137 3/4	
Am Type Fdrs 1.2g	13	9 3/4	9 3/8	9 3/4	+ 1/4
Am Viscose (1.2g)	18	36 3/4	35 3/4	36 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Water Works	30	5 1/8	4 5/8	5 1/8	+ 3/8
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	67	65	67	+ 1 1/2
Am Woolen	3	6 1/8	6	6 1/8	+ 1/8
Am Wool pf (8e)	2	67	67	67	+1
Ar Zinc 1.4e S	27	6	5 3/4	6	+ 1/8
Anaconda Cop 1.6g	28	28 3/8	27 3/4	28 3/8	+ 3/8
Anne W&C 1.15e	17	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4	+ 1/4
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	9	18 3/4	18	18 3/4	+ 1/2
A P W Paper	3	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 5/8	+ 1/8
Armour Illinois	19	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	+ 1/4
Armour Ill pr pf	3	53 3/8	53 3/8	53 3/8	
Armstrong Ck 1.4g	4	34 3/4	33 5/8	34 1/4	+ 5/8
Arnold Const 1.4g	12	8 3/8	8	8 3/8	+ 3/8
Artloom Corp 1.2e	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
Assd Dry Gds 1.2g	1	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/8
Atch T&SF (1 1/2g)	20	50 7/8	49 3/4	50 7/8	+ 7/8
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4	— 1/4
Atl Coast Line 2e	35	23 1/4	31	32	+ 1 1/8
Atl G&W Indies 3e	1	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 1/2
Atl Refining (.15g)	9	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 1/2	+ 3/4
Atlas Corp (1.4g)	31	11 1/8	10 1/4	10 3/4	+ 1/8
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	— 1 1/4
Atlas Powd (1.4g)	9	61	60 3/4	61	+1
Aviation Co (1.4e)	94	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	+ 1/8
Baldwin Loco (1.45e)	114	16 3/8	16	16 3/8	+ 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	55	6 7/8	6 1/4	6 7/8	+ 1/4
Balt & Ohio pf	24	11 1/4	10 3/8	11 1/4	+ 1/2
Bangor & Ar	3	6 3/8	8	8 3/8	+ 1/4
Barnsdall Oil 2 1/2k	70	43	43	43	
Barber Asphalt	1	15	15	15	— 1/8
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	19	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	65	18 7/8	17 7/8	18 7/8	+1
Bayuk Cigar (1 1/2)	3	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 3/4
Beech-Nut (.80)	3	10	10	10	
Bell Aircraft (2e)	10	16 3/8	16 1/2	16 3/8	+ 1/8
Bendix Aviat (3.4g)	19	37 7/8	37 3/8	37 5/8	+ 1/4
Benef Ind Ln .30g	1	14 7/8	14 7/8	14 7/8	
Best Foods (.60)	5	10	9 7/8	9 7/8	+ 1/8
Bevi & Co (1.60a)	3	28 1/4	28	28 1/4	+ 3/8
Bklyn Stee (1 1/2g)	30	63 3/4	62 1/4	63 3/4	+ 1 1/4
Bklyn Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
Bigelow-Sanf 1.2g	4	27 7/8	27 1/2	27 7/8	+ 3/8
Brick & Pipe 1.2e	1	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/8
Brow-Knox (.35e)	43	8 1/4	7 1/2	8 1/4	+ 5/8
Brown Corp (1e)	19	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	+ 3/8
Bshn Al & Br (2)	5	46	46	46	+ 1/8
Bon Ami A (4)	20	94	94	94	+1
Bon Ami B 2 1/2	30	44 1/4	44	44 1/4	+ 1/4
Boston & Maine	3	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4	+ 1/4
Bond Stores(1.60)	5	22	21 3/4	22	+ 1/2
Borden Co (.30g)	28	24 1/8	23 7/8	24 1/8	
Boro-Warner 1.60	3	30 1/2	30 1/8	30 1/2	+ 1/2
Bower Roll B 1.2e	1	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/2
Bridgeport Br 1.4e	11	11 1/4	10 5/8	11 1/8	+ 1/8
Bristol-Myers .40g	3	39 5/8	39 1/2	39 5/8	— 1/8
Briggs Mfg (2)	11	26	25 3/8	25 7/8	+ 1/8
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	5/8	5/8	5/8	
Bklyn-Man Tr	6	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8
Bklyn Un Gas(1.2e)	5	12 3/8	12 1/2	12 5/8	+ 5/8
Brunsw-Balke 1.6e	6	16	16	16	— 1/4
Buckeye-Erie 1.4g	6	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	+ 1/8
Budd Mfg	148	6	5 5/8	6	+ 1/2
Budd Mfg pf	640	107	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Budd Wheel (1e)	22	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	— 1/8
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17	17	17	+ 1/4
Bullard Co (1.2g)	12	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1
Bulova Watch (2)	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Burlington Mills .35g	43	22 3/8	23	23 1/8	+ 3/8
Burl Mills pf 2.4k	1	55 3/8	55 3/8	55 3/8	+ 1/4
Burl M 2 1/2pf 2.1k	10	55 3/8	54 3/8	55 3/8	+ 7/8
Burr Add M (.60)	28	12	11 3/4	12	
Bush Terminal	14	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 3/4	+ 1/8
Bush T B pf 3.4k	270	72 1/8	71 3/4	71 3/4	+ 1/4
Butler Bros (1.35e)	11	7	7	7	+ 1/8
Butler Bros pf 1.2g	3	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Butte C&Z (1.4e)	5	41 3/8	37 1/8	41 3/8	+ 3/8
Byers (A M) Co	3	12	11 3/4	12	+ 3/4
Byers pf 3.63k	10	75	75	75	
Bymm Jack (1.4g)	4	15 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	+ 1/2
Calif Pack (1 1/2)	5	23 3/4	23 1/8	23 3/4	+ 3/8
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Calumet&Hec 1.4g	9	8 1/4	8	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Campbell Wy 1.4g	3	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	+ 1/4
Can Dr G A (.60)	25	19 1/2	18 3/4	19 1/4	+ 3/8
Can Sou Ry (3)	10	34	34	34	
Can Pacific	38	8 1/8	8	8 1/8	+ 1/8
Carc C&O (5)	30	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	+ 1/4
Carpenter Stl 1.2g	3	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	
Carriers&Gen .20a	2	4 3/8	4 3/4	4 3/8	+ 1/8
Case (J I) Co (7e)	3	95 1/4	94	95 1/4	+1
Caterpill Tract (2)	4	46 3/4	46	46 3/4	+ 3/8
Celanese Corp 1.2g	22	32 3/4	31 3/4	32 3/4	+1
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	— 1/4
Celanese 7 pf 7	30	105	104 3/4	104 3/4	+ 1/2
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	
Celotex Corp (3.4g)	15	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4	+ 3/8
Celotex Co pf 5	30	85 1/4	85	85 1/4	— 1/8
Cent Aguirre 1.2g	5	19 1/8	18 7/8	19	— 1/8
Cent Fdry (1.0g)	31	3 3/8	3 1/8	3 3/8	+ 3/8
Cent RR N J	12	81 1/8	3/4	81 1/8	+ 1/8
Cerro de Pas (4)		7 3/4	37 1/4	7 3/8	— 1/8
Certain-teed Prod	10	5	4 7/8	5	+ 1/8
Cert-teed 6%pf	350	46 1/2	46	46 1/2	+ 1/8
Chain Belt (1.4g)	1	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	M'r 10
Champ P&F 1.4o	2	19	18 3/4	18 3/4	+ 1/4
Champ P&F pf 6	30	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	— 3/4
Checker Cab	10	13 1/2	11 1/4	13 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Ches & Ohio (3)	54	40 7/8	40 1/4	40 3/8	— 1/8
Chi & E III	94	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Chi & E III A .50e	120	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1 1/4
Chi Great West	58	4 3/4	4 1/8	4 3/4	+ 1/4
Chi Grt W of Nab	46	6	15 1/4	16	+ 5/8
Chi Mail Order 1.2e	2	9	8 7/8	9	+ 1/8
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	15	19 1/4	18 3/8	19 1/2	+ 3/8
Chi Pr Co pf (3)	1	79	79	79	— 1/4
Chi R I & Pac	6	13 1/4	13	13 1/4	
Chi R I & Pac pf	1	25 1/2	2	25 1/2	+ 1/4
Chi R I 7% pf	10	23 1/4	23	23 1/4	+ 1/2
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	11 7/8	11 7/8	11 7/8	
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15 3/4	15 3/8	15 3/8	— 1/8
Childs Co	6	2	1 3/4	2	+ 1/4
Chrysler Corp 3.4g	36	71 7/8	71 3/4	72 3/4	+ 1 3/4
Cin Ind&R (1.20)	1	13	13	13	+ 1/8
Cin Stves	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/8
Clark Equip (1.4g)	1	36 1/2	37 3/4	37 3/4	
Clev Grap Br (2e)	1	35	35	53	— 1/4
Clev Gr Br pf(5)	10	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	+ 1/2
Climax Mol 1.20e	27	42 3/4	41 1/8	42 3/4	+ 1 1/2
Cluett Peabody 1.2g	6	55 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	+ 1/8
Colgate-P-P 1.2e	5	17 7/8	17 3/8	17 7/8	+ 1/2
Collins & Ak	5	22 1/2	22 3/8	2 2 1/2	+ 1/8
Col & South	280	8 1/2	8 1/8	8 1/8	— 1/8
Col & Sou 1 pf	790	8 3/8	8	8 1/8	— 1/8
Col & Sou 2pf	10	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	— 1/8
Col Fuel&Iron 1.4g	4	16 7/8	16 1/2	16 7/8	+ 1/4
Colum G & El	96	3 1/4	2 7/8	3 1/4	+ 3/8
Col GAE 6%pf 6	4	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Colum Pict (4.5e)	4	15	15	15	+ 1/2
Col Pict pf (2 1/4)	1	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	
Comi Credit (3)	9	12 1/4	12	32 3/4	+ 1/4
Comi Invest Tr (3)	28	35 1/2	34 3/4	35 1/2	+ 1/2
Comi Solvents .60e	15	13 1/8	12 7/8	13 1/8	+ 3/8
Com'wlth & South	46	3/4	11	3/4	+ 1/8
Comw & Sou pf	13	44	42 1/2	44	+ 1 1/2
Com'wlth Ed .35e	12	24 1/2	23 3/4	23 3/4	— 3/8
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	10	19	18 3/4	19	+ 1/8
Consol Aircraft	18	19 3/8	18 7/8	19 3/8	+ 1/2
Consol Cigar 1 1/2e	1	13 3/8	13 1/8	13 3/8	— 1/8
Cons. Copperm .45e	8	6	5 7/8	6	+ 1/8
Cons Edison (1.60)	21	19	18 3/4	18 7/8	+ 1/8
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	97 3/8	97 3/8	97 3/8	+ 3/8
Consol Film Ind	6	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
Cons Laundries	2	3	3	3	— 1/4
Consol Oil (1/2)	18	9	8 3/4	9	+ 1/8
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	7 3/4	7	7 3/8	+ 1/8
Consolodation Coal	7	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4	+ 3/8
Consolodation Cl pf	2	43	43	43	
Container Corp 1.4e	7	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	— 1/8
Consum Pwr 4 1/2	120	57	56 1/2	56 3/4	— 3/8
Cont Baking 1.2g	24	7 1/4	6 7/8	7 1/4	+ 1/4
Cont Can (1.4g)	16	31 3/8	30 3/8	31	+ 1/2
Cont Diam Fib 1.4g	12	12 1/2	12 3/8	12 3/8	+ 1/8
Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	+ 1/4
Cont Motors (.15g)	20	5 3/8	5 1/8	5 3/8	+ 1/4
Cont Oil Del (1)	32	31 3/4	30	31 3/4	+ 1 3/4
Copperweld Stl .80	6	12 5/8	12 1/2	12 5/8	+ 1/8
Corn Exch 2.40	470	43	42 1/2	43	+ 3/4
Corn Products 2.60	6	57 1/4	56 3/4	56 7/8	— 1/8
Coty Inc (1.4e)	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	
Coty International	1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
Crane Co (2e)	79	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	+1
Cream of Wh 3.6g	1	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4	+ 1/4
Crosley Corp 1.2e	12	13 1/4	12 3/8	13 1/8	+ 3/8
Crown C&S 1.2e	6	23 3/8	23 1/4	23 3/4	+ 3/8
Crown Zellerb (1)	8	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2	+ 3/8
Crucible Steel (2e)	15	35 3/8	34 3/4	35 1/4	+ 3/4
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	78 3/4	78 1/4	78 3/4	+ 1/2
Cuba RR pf	450	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Cuban-Am Sug 3.4e	6	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	+ 1/8
Cudahy Pack	1	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	+ 1/8
Cuneo Press 1 1/2	1	19	19	19	— 1/2
Curtis Publishing	109	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	+ 1/2
Curtis P pr pf 3.4k	6	25 1/4	24 1/2	25 1/4	+ 3/4
Curtiss-Wright 1e	47	8 3/4	8 3/8	8 3/8	+ 1/8
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	10	23 1/2	23 1/8	23 1/2	+ 1/4
Davega Stores 1.2e	2	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/8
Daviso Ch .60e	15	16	15 7/8	15 7/8	+ 1/8
Decca Records (1)	4	14 7/8	14 3/4	14 3/4	— 1/8
Deere & Co 1.35e	26	31	30 1/4	31	
Del & Hudson	23	12 1/2	11 3/8	12 1/2	+ 3/4
Del Lack & West	17	5 3/4	5 3/8	5 3/4	+ 1/4
Den & R G W pf	2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Detroit Edis .30e	1	18 3/4	18 5/8	18 3/4	+ 1/8
Devoe&Ray A 1	220	24	23 7/8	24	— 1/8
Diamond M 1.2g	2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4	— 1/4
Diamt Motor 1.4g	4	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	— 1/4
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	1	24	24	24	
Dixie-Vortex (1.4e)	4	13 1/4	12 3/4	13 1/4	+ 1/2
Doehler Die C 3.4g	21	24 1/4	23 7/8	24 1/4	+ 1/2
Dome Mines h.80g	8	19	18 7/8	18 7/8	— 1/8
Douglas Airc (5e)	4	63 3/4	63	63 3/4	+ 1/8
Dow Chem (3)	1	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	
Dresser Mfg (1 1/2e)	27	24 1/2	23 3/4	24	+1
Dunhill Internat	7	7 3/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	
du Pont deN (1e)	9	144 1/4	143	144 1/4	+1
du Pont pf (4 1/2)	1	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	
Eastern Air Lines	9	34	33 3/8	34	+ 1/2
Eastern Roll Mill	8	6 3/8	6 1/4	6 3/8	+ 1/8
Eastman Kodak (5)	7	152	151 1/4	152	+ 3/4
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	38 1/8	37 3/4	38	+ 3/8
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	14	14	14	— 1/8
El & Mus Ind .06e	4	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	+ 1/8
El Auto-Lite 1.2g	5	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	
Elec Boat (1e)	15	13 3/8	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/8
El Power & Lt	5	3/8	3/8	3/4	+ 1/4
El Pow&Lt $6 pf		8 3/8	7/8	37	38 7/8	+1 7/8
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	31	43 1/4	40 1/2	43	+ 2 3/4
El Storage Bat (2)	6	38 1/4	37 7/8	38 1/4	+ 3/4
El Paso N G .2.40	1	28 3/8	28 1/4	28 3/8	— 1/8
Eng Pub Service	87	5 1/8	4 7/8	5 1/8	+ 1/2
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	30	74 1/2	74	74 1/2	+ 1/2
Equit Office Bldg	11	3/4	5/8	5/8	— 1/8
Erie Railroad (1e)	37	13 1/8	12 3/4	13	+ 1/4
Erie Railroad ct 1e	357	13	12	13	+ 1/2
Erie Rail pf A (5)	11	46 1/4	44 3/4	46 1/2	+ 1 3/4
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	3	5 1/8	5	5 1/8	+ 1/8
Evans Products	3	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 7/8	+ 1/4
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	7	26 3/4	26	26 1/4	+ 1/4
Exchange Buffet		1 3/4	1 5/8	1 3/4	— 1/8
Fairbanks Mor (1)	17	39 3/4	39	39	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	22 3/8	22 3/8	22 3/8	+ 3/8
Fed Lt&Tract 1.4g	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	1	26	26	26	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	11	5	4 3/4	5	+ 1/4
Fed D Strs .45e	14	18	17 5/8	18	+ 1/4
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	+ 3/8
Firestone T&R 3.4g	11	29	28 3/8	29	+1
First Nat Strs 2 1/2	5	32 3/4	32	32 3/4	+ 3/4
Flintkote (3.4g)	4	18 3/4	18	18 3/4	— 1/4
Florence Stove (2)	1	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2
Florsh Shoe A (2)	2	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	
Fllenbsme Stl	25	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/4	+ 3/8
Follans Stl pf	240	39 1/2	38 1/4	39 1/2	+1
Food Fair Stores 1	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Food Mach .35e	4	46 1/4	45 3/4	46 1/4	+ 1 3/4
Foster Wheeler	3	14 1/8	13 7/8	14	
Foster Wh pf 7	10	127	127	127	—2
Fost W 6 pf 1 1/2	150	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	
Francisco Sugar	1	7 7/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	+ 1/8
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	— 1/4
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	21	21	21	—1
Gabriel Co .10g	7	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 1/2	+ 1/4
Gair (Robt) (3.4e)	30	3 1/4	3	3 1/8	+ 1/8
Gair (R) pf 1.20	7	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Gamewell 1.2g	20	23	23	23	— 1/8
Gar Wood Ind 1.4g	10	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 7/8	+ 1/8
Gaylord Cont 1.2e	4	14 1/8	13 3/4	14 1/8	+ 3/8
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	17	9	9	9	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	7	43 1/2	43	43	— 1/2
Gen Baking (.15g)	8	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen Bronze	15	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4	+ 1/4
Gen Cable	22	6	5 3/4	6	+ 1/2
Gen Cable A	14	15 1/2	14	15 1/8	+1
Gen Cab pf 3.4k	480	86 1/2	83 3/4	86 1/2	+ 3 1/4
Gen Cigar (1)	3	26	26	26	
Gen Elec (1.40)	73	35 1/4	34 1/2	35 1/4	+ 1/2
Gen Foods (1.40e)	5	37 1/2	37	37 1/2	— 3/8
Gen Foods pf 4 1/2	1	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	M'r 10
Gen G&E A	37	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	
Gen G&El cv pf	10	106	106	106	+3
Gen Mills (4)	1	89 3/4	89 3/4	85 3/4	+ 3/4
Gen Mills 5pf 5	50	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	
Gen Motors 1.2g	107	48 1/2	48	48 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127 3/8	127 3/8	127 3/8	— 3/8
Gen Prec Eq (1.4e)	14	17 5/8	17 1/8	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6 1/4	6	6	— 1/8
Gen Pub Service	4	1	1	1	
Gen Ry Signal 1.4g

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.80e)	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Aire Access (¾e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	2	2	2
700	Alum Ltd (hea)	104¼	104	104¼
50	Allied Prod (2)	25½	25½	25½
950	Alum Co A (1g)	121¾	121½	121½
450	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111½	111	111½
100	Alum Ind (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am Book (⅛g)	30	29¾	30
200	Am Box Board (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am Cen Mfg (.770e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
350	Am CP&LA3(⅜g)	27½	27	27⅜
200	AmCP&LA (.36g)	26⅜	26	26
1800	Am Cit P&LB	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	39⅝	38½	38½
4300	Am & Fgn P war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Am Fork & Hoe	14½	14½	14½
160	Am Gas & El	23½	23¼	23½
100	Am Gas & Elpf(4¾)	101	101	101
600	Am Laun Mch	24	23	24
1500	Am Light & T (1.20)	15½	14½	15½
200	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	36	36	36
100	Am Mfg	29½	29½	29½
100	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Am Republics (.35e)	9	8¾	9
600	Am Seal-Kap (⅛e)	4	4	4
3200	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Am Superpow pf	8	7½	8
100	Am Writ Pap	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	10	10	10
3200	Ark Nat Gas	3	2⅞	3
16900	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅛	⅝	3⅛
600	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
900	Arc Equip (.35g)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅜	5¼	5⅜
1000	Asso Laud	1⅛	⅛	⅛
1100	Atlantic C Fish(½e)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
375	Atl Cst L Co(2½e)	34	32½	34
11200	Atlas Corp war	1½	1¼	1⅜
200	ARtlas D Forge(1e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1000	Automat Prod(½e)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
100	Avery & Sons(½e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
250	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	36¼	36	36¼
10700	Baldwin Loco war	5⅜	4¾	5⅜
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5	5	5
600	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1⅝	1¾
300	Basic Refract (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Beech Aire (1e)	10	9⅞	10
500	Bellanca Airc	4⅛	4	4
900	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	⅝	¾
100	Bickfords (1)	10	10	10
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1400	Bliss (E W) (2)	14⅜	14	14
300	Blue Ridge	2	2	2
500	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅜	10½	10⅜
900	Brewst Aero	5¼	5	5¼
200	Brill B	1⅛	1	1⅛
75	Brill pf	57½	56¾	57½
100	Brown F&W (.10e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2300	Buf N&EPP	13½	13¼	13⅜
100	Buf N&EP 5pf	87¼	87¼	87¼
100	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
1300	Can Marconi(h.04e)	1⅛	1	1
150	Carnation (1a)	40½	40½	40½
1600	Carrier Corp	13	12½	13
1300	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	⅜	4
500	Cen&SW Ut	¾	¾	¾
50	CenNYPow pf (5)	91	91	91
200	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
50	Chi Flex Shaft 1g	70	70	70
25	Chi Riv & Mch	6	6	6
250	Childs pf	10½	9½	10½
16100	Cities Service	8¾	8⅛	8¾
13	Cit Svc pf	77⅜	75	76½
10	Cit Svc pf BB	66	66	66
50	Cleve El Illum (1⅛g)	32½	32½	32½
1100	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12	11⅝	12
200	Clinch Coal	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Colon Develop	2½	2½	2½
400	Colonial Airl	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
2700	Colo Fuel&I war	3¼	2⅞	3¼
110	Colum &E pf (5)	35	34	35
7200	Colum O&	1½	1	1⅛
2500	Comlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
40	Comm P Srv. (1.80e)	17¼	17	17¼
300	Cons G&E Bal 3.60)	61	61	61
100	Cons Gas Ut	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cons Stl Corp	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	Cont oil & Stl (2)	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
800	Cooper-Bes vtc (⅛g)	12½	12¼	12⅜
300	Copper Range (¾e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6600	Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	2
400	Cosden Petro pf	16¼	15½	16
5400	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅛	18⅞	19½
300	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Crown Drug (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
11	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	13½	13⅜	13⅜
200	Darby Pet (⅛g)	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
25	Davenp Hos (⅛g)	17	17	17
300	Dayton Rub (⅛g)	14½	14½	14½
100	DennisonMfgA (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
10	Dennison M deb (8)	111	111	111
25	DennisonM pr pf (3)	57	57	57
600	Derby Oil	2½	2⅜	2½
400	Det Gray Ir	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	Det Mich Stove (.20e)	3¼	3	3¼
300	DivcoTwinTrk(¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	Duke Power (¾g)	72	72	72
300	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	3rd Ealon Pict Ld (.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	East Gas&F	2	1⅞	2
2900	East G&F 6 pf(1½k)	29	28½	29
50	East G&F pf pf (4½)	53½	53½	53½
100	East Sta Corp	½	½	½
50	East Sta pf A	18¾	18¾	18¾
25	East Sta pf B	18¼	18¼	18¼
20	East Stand Sil-Lead	36	36	36
400	Easy Wash M B	4½	4	4
35800	El Bond & Sh	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
1600	El Bond & Sh pf (.6)	60	59	59½
600	El Ba&Sh $5 pf (5)	66¼	65¼	65¾
1100	El P&L 2 pf A	20	17¾	20
200	El P&L war	¾	¾	¾
100	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6	6	6
100	Empire Pow (⅛k)	31	31	31
300	Equity Corp	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
300	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	29¾	28¾	29¾
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Evershau Inc	9	8½	9
1600	Fairchild En & Air	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1800	Fairchild Av (1e)	9½	9	9½
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8	8	8
150	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	64	64	64
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4	4	4
750	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13½	13	13½
100	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	39	39½	39½
25	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	56	56	56
400	Gen Alloys	1½	1	1½
200	Gen Firepfg(¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
80	Gen G&E pf B	105	105	105
700	Gen Share	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Share pf (6d)	65	65	65
200	Gilchrist	5½	5½	5½
2900	Glen Ald Coal	14	13⅝	13⅞
200	Godchaux Sug B	7	7	7
200	Gray Mfg	5	4⅞	5
175	Gt Atl&P nv(1¼g)	71½	70⅝	71½
100	Greenf T&D(1e)	8	8	8
4400	Gulf Oil	43¼	44	44
300	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5	5	5
200	Hammer Pap ¼g	19¾	19¾	19¾
300	Hat Cor Am B ¼g	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Hearn D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Hecla Min (.45g)	6⅝	6	6
150	Heyden Chem (¾g)	90	87	90
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	20⅜	19¾	20⅜
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Humble Oil (⅜g)	68	67½	68
100	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	4½	4⅜	4½
100	Huyler's	⅛	⅛	⅛
6100	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅞	2	2⅞
1800	Ill Iowa Pow dic ct	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Ill Iowa Pw pf (⅝k)	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Ill Zinc (1¼g)	12¼	12	12¼
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	11¼	11¼	11¼
60	Ind Svc 6pf	24¼	23¾	23¾
100	Indus Finan pf	18	18	18
100	Ins Co N Am (2½)	74¼	74	74¼
500	Int Hyd-El pf	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Int Indust	2½	2½	2½
700	Int Petrol (h1)	15⅝	15½	15⅝
100	Int Prod (⅝e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Int Util pf	14	14	14
100	Int Home Eng	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Inters Pe Del pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17	17	17
1200	Ita Superpow A	⅛	⅜	⅜
2800	Jacobs (F L)	4	4	4
25	Jer C P&L 5½spf(5½)	74½	74½	74½
1000	Kingston Prod (.10)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	100	99	99
50	Lack RR	28½	28½	28½
200	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¼	12⅛	12¼
1200	Lehigh C&N (.60e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
1900	Long Is Ltg	¾	¾	¾
2300	Loudon Pack	6⅜	6	6¼
1200	Louis L&E(.10g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4000	Manati Sug war	¼	⅛	⅛
100	Mass Util Asso	¼	⅛	⅛
100	Massey-Harris	5¾	5¾	5¾
300	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	McWil Dredg(¼g)	9½	9½	9½
25	Mer&MS pt pf(2)	21	21	21
500	Merrit-C&S	7	6¾	6¾
1400	Mich Bumper	⅛	¾	¾
600	Michigan Sug	1	1	1
100	Mid St P Avtc(.45g)	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
2200	Mid St P Bvtc	1	1	1
100	MidWestCorp(.35e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Mid-West Abr	2½	2½	2½
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8½	8½	8½
50	Minn Min&M(.30g)	55	55	55
2800	Molybdenum ⅛g	8¾	8¼	8⅜
100	Monarch MT (⅜g)	19½	19½	19½
1400	Monogram Pict	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Monroe LoanA (.20)	1½	1½	1½
300	Montg Ward A (7)	166½	166¼	166¼
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Mount Prod (.60)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
800	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	46	46	46
100	Nat Cont (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
250	Nat P&L pf (6)	94	94	94
4xd	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (⅜g)	13½	13½	13½
600	Nat Tun&Mines	2¾	2½	2⅝
400	Nat Un Rad	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Neptune Met A (1e)	¼	8¼	8¼
×125	NEPA 6% pf (1k)	37¾	37¾	37¾
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	14½	14½	14½
900	N J Zinc (½g)	66	64½	66
100	NY&HonRos (½g)	22	21¼	21¼
100	NY Merchand (.15g)	10½	10½	10½
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	99	99	99
300	NYShipbdfdsh (3e)	21	20¾	21
110	NY Wat Svc pf	52	51	52
3800	Niag Hud Pow	2½	2½	2½
13500	Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
300	Niag ShMdB(.15e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
4800	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	12	11½	11¾
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Nor AmRay A(2¼e)	25⅞	25½	25⅞
100	Nor AmRayB (2¼e)	26	26	26
20	N In PS 6 pf (6)	94	93½	93½
300	Nor Sta Pw A	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
500	Ogden Corp	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Omar Inc (½e)	5	5	5
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2100	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Prkrcbrg R&R (⅛g)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
44	Pennroad (⅛e)	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Pe-Cent Airl	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Pa Gas&El A	¾	¾	¾
80	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89½	89½	89¼
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Phillips Pkg (½e)	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
6200	Phoenix (.80e)	13½	13½	13½
50	Phoen Sec pf (3)	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
100	Pioneer Gold	1½	1½	1½
40	Pitts&Lake E (5½e)	57¾	56¾	56¾
1100	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Plymouth Steam (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Powdr&Alex (.15g)	5	5	5
50	Pratt&Lam (.40g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	48	48¾	48
50	Quaker Oats (4)	82½	82½	82½
200	Rainier Pf(2¼e)	25	25	25
060	Venezuel Pet	5	5	5
100	West Va C & C (½)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1900	West Air Lines	8	7¾	8
200	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3	2⅝	2⅝
800	Wright Harg (h.40)	3	3	3

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.47	1.46¼	1.46¾	1.46¾	
Minneapolis	1.39⅞	1.39	1.39⅜	1.39⅛	
Kansas City	1.39¼	1.38⅝	1.38⅝	1.38⅛	
Winnipeg	.97¼	.96⅜	.97	.96½	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.47½	1.48⅞	1.47	1.46⅜	
Minneapolis	1.40⅝	1.39½	1.40	1.39⅜	
Kansas City	1.40	1.39½	1.39⅝	1.39⅜	
Winnipeg	.97⅞	.97⅝	.97⅞	.97⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.49	1.48⅜	1.48⅝	1.48¼	
Minneapolis	1.41½	1.40¾	1.40⅞	1.40¾	
May Corn					
Chicago	...	...	1.00	1.00	
Kansas City	...	...	.96¾	.96¾	
July Corn					
Chicago	...	...	1.00⅜	1.00⅜	
Kansas City	...	...	.97½	.97½	
May Oats					
Chicago	62⅞	62¾	62⅛	62¼	
Minneapolis	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	57⅝	
Winnipeg	..	..	—	51½	51½

Rye, Chicago

May	87½	88½	87½	88⅛	87½
July	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜
September	92⅜	93⅜	92⅜	93⅛	92½
December	95⅜	96⅛	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	98.0n	97.0
May	....	....	....	97.0n	95.0
July	....	....	....	94.6b	93.0
Oct.	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.0n	91.0
Dec.	95.0	95.0	95.0	94.0n	90.0

Tops

March	....	....	....	136.2b	126.8
May	....	....	....	125.2b	125.2
July	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6b	122.5
Oct.	120.0	120.0	120.0	119.6b	119.5
Dec.	....	....	....	118.8b	118.7

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

March	20.31	20.31	20.25	20.27	20.36
May	20.31	20.16	20.05	20.25	20.10
July	19.98	20.01	19.92	19.93	19.98
October	19.73	19.77	19.70	19.70	19.74
December	19.65	19.72	19.65	19.65	19.69
Spot	21.88				

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 6.83 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	42.10	41.90	42.00	42.05

†No. 2 Contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Diamond Shoe Corp.

NEW YORK—Diamond Shoe Corporation reports February sales amounting to $2,078,341 which compares with sales of $2,041,383 in January. Sales in February of last year amounted to $1,838,650, whereas those for January, 1943, amounted to $1,935,429.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	9¼
*American Hardware Co	33½	35½
American Manufacturing	28⅝	31⅛
American Manufac 5 pf	80¾	..
American Wringer Co	5	6⅛
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¾	..
Appleton Company	35½	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	45	47¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	35	37
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¼	..
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14¾	16
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21⅞	23⅞
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13	14⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	61¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	17⅞	19¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33⅛	35¾
Brown Co	1.85	1.85
Brown Co pf	27¾	29¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5	6
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	18½	19¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	19½	21¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	26¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	64½	67½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17⅜
Eastern Corporation	5¼	6⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20½
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Loan Society pf A	23¾	26¼
Family Loan Society pf A	13¾	26¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	38¾	41
Fruit of the Loom	17⅞	19⅝
General Fire Extinguisher	13½	14½
General Machinery	26⅝	29
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10	11½
Goodall Worsted Company	29¼	32¼
Graton & Knight Co	9⅝	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84⅜	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	33⅜	35⅜
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	51	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	3¼	4
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	10⅝	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24¾	26½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	32	34
Hooker Electro Chem	7¼	8¼
International Machine Tool	25¾	..
Keith George E Co	8½	9⅜
Kendall Company	15⅝	17⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	29½	31⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	19⅜	21¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	..
Lincoln Stores 7	45¾	48½
Long-Bell Lumber Co	101½	106½
*Ludlow Mfg Associates	37¾	40¾
Marathon Paper Mills	56½	59¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	31¾	34
Merck & Co	110¾	114¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	33¼	36¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	59¾	..
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	21½	24½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	9	10½
Millers Falls Company	5½	6¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	19⅜	21
Nashawena Mills	52¼	..
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	23½	25¼
Nashua Manufacturing Co	64¾	68½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	22½	24¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	8⅝	9¾
National Chemical & Mfg	9	10
National Shirt Shops	54½	57¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	84½	87¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¾	..
Nicholson File Company	32¼	34¾
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	11½	12⅞
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	34½	37½
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	109½	114
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	35½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	70¾	..
Quisset Mill	43¾	..
Reece Folding Mach	3½	3¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	22½	24½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	22½	24⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	44¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	27⅝	30½
Sanford Mills	25	27½
Submarine Signal Co	47⅝	53¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	13¾	26¼
Tampax Inc	38¾	41
Triumph Explosive Inc	17⅞	19⅝
United Elastic Corp	13¾	14½
U S Envelope Company	12⅜	13⅝
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	77⅞	82
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	10¼	11⅜
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	16⅞	18
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	2¾	3⅜
Wamsutta Mills Inc	12	13⅝
Warner & Swasey Co	22½	25
Warren Bros Class B	6¾	7½
Warren Bros Class C	41¼	43¾
West Point Manufacturing	14⅜	15⅝
Worcester Spencer Steel	96½	..

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105½	109½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	91⅜	95¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	74¾	77¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	101¾	105¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	83½	87
General Water G & E $3 pf	33¾	35¾
Houston Ltg & Power	51	53¾
Jamaica Water Supply	25¾	28¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	103½	107¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	91¾	95¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	99¼	103¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97¾	101¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111⅜	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅝	10½
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	27¾	30
No States Power Del 5 pf	111¾	115¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	50¾	53¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	54⅜	57¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112½	116½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	102¼	106¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	107¾	111¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	81¾	84¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	14¾	15¾
Public Service Ind	97¼	100¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	87¾	91¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	99¾	103¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	86¾	90¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	94¾	97¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	10¼	11¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	15⅝	17
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	112	..
Tampa Electric Co	20	22
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	98¾	102¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	94¾	98¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	13½	14½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16¾	18⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¼	29½
Brockton Gas Light	5¾	6⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	101½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	111½	116½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	82½	..
Conn Light & Power	31¾	34½
Eastern Utilities Asso	19½	21¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	⅞	1
Fall River Gas Works	19¼	21½
Pitchburg Gas & Electric	31¾	34½
Green Mountain Power pf	45¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¼	49¼
Haverhill Electric	21¾	24¼
Haverhill Gas Light	9¾	11¼
Holyoke Water Power	14⅞	16¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	25¾	28½
Lowell Electric Light	31¾	35
*Lynn Gas & Electric	59½	63¼
Mass Power & Light pf	12¾	13⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	27¾	29⅝
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	9⅞	11¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	36⅜	38¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	57¾	61
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	62¾	66
N E Public Serv $7 pf	11½	12⅝
N E Public Serv $6 pf	10½	11⅝
Newport Electric	16¾	18

Four Bruins Are Picked For Post-Season Honors

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within the near future the Canadian Press will release its annual all-star teams, based upon selections of hockey writers around the National League circuit. Just for the record, here are the sextets we named.

On the first team: Frankie Brimsek of Boston in goal; Earl Seibert of Chicago and Johnny Crawford of Boston on defense; Doug Bentley of Chicago at left wing; Bill Cowley of Boston at center; and Lorne Carr of Toronto at right wing.

Second Team

On the second team: Johnny Mowers of Detroit in goal; Flash Hollett of Boston and Jack Stewart of Detroit on defense; Lynn Patrick of New York at left wing; Billy Taylor of Toronto at center; and Bryan Hextall at right wing.

These selections may cause some to dissent, for many good hockey players and many favorites were left out. For instance where is Center Max Bentley of Chicago, or Right Winger Joe Benoit of Montreal, or Defenseman Dit Clapper of Boston? They are absent for reasons we will attempt to explain.

First of all selections must be based on accomplishment over the whole of this season, naturally, not what a certain star might have done if he had not been sidelined with injury or drafted into service. That is why Center Syl Apps of Toronto is not named, although he would have been a cinch for either first- or second-team consideration if he had remained on the scene. Likewise Clapper's effectiveness has been hampered by injury.

But taking the teams by position, Brimsek should make the first six easily. Even Johnny Mowers, who only has to go through the motions to win the Vezina Trophy, says Brimmie is tops, and few there are to dissent. Mowers goes on the second team because of his record.

First Defense

The first defense of Seibert and Crawford may not hold up in the final poll, but it seems to us the best. The ideal combination for the blue line is a good defensive defenseman and a good rusher. (Remember Shore and Hitchman, and Horner and Clancy?) Crawford is the former—a player's player, by the way—and he can rush well, too, while big Si can really carry the mail.

The same holds true of the second combination. Stewart is a rugged boy at the points, while Hollett's ability to rush can be seen that already he has established a new record for defensemen by scoring 43 points, 19 of which are goals. Usually Flash is named as the No. 1 utility man, but there is no place for a vote of that kind on the ballot. He therefore deserves a place on the team itself.

First left-wing spot should go to Doug Bentley, who at present is tied with his brother, Max, behind Bill Cowley in the scoring list. At this writing he has 30 goals to his credit, which is equivalent to hitting .400 in major league baseball. Center goes to Cowley and there should be no argument there.

Right wing will probably cause the most discussion. Lorne Carr deserves the spot by virtue of his play over the season, although Bryan Hextall of Rangers ranks dangerously close and Montreal's Benoit a good third. Even with a last-place club Hextall has scored 53 points, and he has proved an iron man with a string of 467 consecutive games behind him. If Hex had been with practically any other club, he would have made the first team easily, and might have duplicated his last year's feat of leading the league in scoring. By the same token Bryan's linemate, Lynn Patrick, is picked for second team left wing. The son of the boss has been a workhorse all season, and he personally has thrived on it.

Billy Taylor of the Leafs gets the nod over Max Bentley of Chicago for second-team center, even though the latter has scored 12 more points this season. Billy plays just as well on the road as he does at home, which Maxie does not, and if he had not lost his clever wing, Sweeney Schriner, for a dozen games because of injury, Billy would unquestionably have been higher than his respectable sixth in the scoring list.

That about takes care of the teams, except for coach. First is Art Ross of the Bruins, without a doubt, for he made a contender out of a club which originally was consigned to the spot now occupied by Rangers. Bruins may not win the Stanley Cup, but they certainly put a lot of spice into one of the oddest N. H. L. seasons on record. Second goes to Jack Adams of Detroit for bringing his team home in front.

Ray Mack Signs With Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 11 (AP) — Second Baseman Ray Mack of the Cleveland Indians has agreed to terms and will report at Lafayette, Ind., Monday.

Mack rejected the Tribe's original offer, but signed after a conference with Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh, reducing the list of unsigned players to four, Jeff Heath, Otto Denning, Chubby Dean, and Eddie Turchin.

Allie Reynolds, rookie pitcher with the Eastern League last year, also signed.

Working Out at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Tony Lupien (left) and Jim Wilcox

Lupien, former Harvard captain and first baseman, and now regular first sacker of the Red Sox, has been working out in the Crimson's Briggs cage for several weeks. He reports at the Tufts cage in Medford with the first Red Sox group on Monday. Wilcox is a Harvard varsty first base candidate.

New Record Set By Hershey Six For Point Total

By the Associated Press

The Hershey Bears reacted like champions to the announcement of play-off dates for the American Hockey League.

Within a few hours after President Maurice Podoloff set up the schedule of play-off dates yesterday the Bears, who have already clinched the pennant, overwhelmed the Pittsburgh Hornets, 4-1, to establish a new league record for points scored during a season. They also tied the mark for the most victories in a campaign.

Have 76 Points

The Bears now have 76 points which is one more than the champion Indianapolis Capitals scored last year. The triumph was Hershey's 34th, a mark also attained by the Caps in 1941-42. In the only other contest of the evening, the Washington Lions nosed out the Providence Reds, 2-1.

Harry Frost starred for the Bears by shooting his 40th and 41st goals of the year to bring his point total to 78, thus becoming the fifth skater to frustrate the previous high of 77 set by Pete Kelly of Springfield last season.

Open at Hershey

This isn't all, for Defenseman Roger Jenkins of Hershey drew two assists to set up a new mark of most assists scored by a backliner in a season. Jenkins has 29 assists, one better than the previous high.

After Alex Ritson netted the lone Providence tally in the opening round, Washington came back to count twice in the final chapter on goals by Rod Lorrain and Herb Foster to pull the fray out of the fire.

Hershey begins its best four-out-of-seven series with the second-place Buffalo Bisons at home on March 17. The first two games will be at Hershey, the next two at Buffalo, and if any more are needed the sites will alternate with the fifth game at Hershey, the sixth at Buffalo, and the final at Hershey.

The sixth-place Cleveland Barons will begin a best two-out-of-three series with the fifth-place finisher in Cleveland. The third, fourth, and fifth-place slots have not as yet been decided.

Connie Mack Has All Players In Line for Season

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The roster of the Philadelphia Athletics has been completed, President Connie Mack announces, following receipt of the signed contracts pitchers Lum Harris and Orriof Arntzen, the latter a recruit purchased from the Williamsport Grays of the Eastern League.

The A's prospects for the season, however, are "not too good," Mack declared at a meeting of the Chester Kiwanis Club.

"The catching is OK and so is first base," he said. "I have a young fellow named Irvin Hall who probably will play second. I'm thinking of moving Peter Suder to short if Eddie Mayo comes through at third. And I have five young outfielders to pick from, inexperienced, you know, but hustlers."

Declaring that signing up the team was accomplished without a salary dispute or holdout, Mack said he doesn't consider Bob Johnson, veteran outfielder, a holdout. "He's just a fellow who doesn't want to play for us," Mack said. Johnson has demanded that he be traded.

Tourney Canceled

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 11 (AP)—The 24th Eastern States basketball tournament became a war casualty last night, Ralph Knight, Chairman, said "The war has imposed so many handicaps that the financial problem involved was insoluble."

The high school tourney was scheduled tentatively for March 18-20. Knight said it would be revived next year if conditions are even slightly improved.

Lupien Now Knows Thrill Of Having Regular Berth

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This spring training campaign of 1943, just ahead, is a memorable milestone in the baseball career of Tony Lupien. It will mark the first time that the former Harvard captain and first baseman has walked into a Red Sox camp with a firm hold on a regular job.

In other springs at Sarasota, Lupien always had to battle either the experienced Jimmie Foxx and his heavy bludgeon, or Al Flair, Paul Campbell or some other rookie. And, sometimes, he even had to buck Lou Finney, the outfielder-infielder, who like Foxx had a vast edge on Tony in experience.

Bag to Himself

But this time, when the Red Sox go through the motions of conditioning at Tufts cage and, later, at Fenway Park, Lupien will have the initial bag all to himself. And you can be sure that it's a great feeling.

"It sure is," grinned the husky southpaw who now makes his home in Lexington and works out daily in the Harvard indoor baseball cage. "There's nothing like knowing you have a regular job, and in the big leagues."

Lupien succeeded Foxx at Fenway in the middle of last season and did a grand job. His hitting, although not supported by an inflated average, was hard and timely. Perhaps no man on the Red Sox hit so many line drives at infielders and outfielders as did Tony. Had a few of them been a couple of yards to one side, they would have swelled the Lupien average and his extra-base total.

Plugged Hole

But most of all, the one-time Crimson star and leader plugged a hole which hurt the Sox defensively for some time. In fact, his fielding was on the sensational side. Jim Tabor suddenly turned into an improved defensive third baseman, chiefly because "Lupe" (pronounced Loop) was stretching and getting throws which got through and around Foxx.

Judging by his present condition, Lupe is primed for his best year. A physical instructor at Harvard during the first part of the winter, he kept active when that job was done by working with the Crimson varsity nine in Briggs cage. At first he donned a uniform Mondays, Wednesday, and Fridays, but lately has been going out every afternoon for more than an hour.

Stengel Coming

Out at Braves Field, President Bob Quinn has heard from Manager Casey Stengel. Casey will reach the Hub early next week, probably in time to accompany Bob to Wallingford. It will be the manager's first look at the Choate School indoor cage. The Braves are still waiting to hear from their ball players in California. What is holding up their signed contracts remains a deep mystery.

Two Red Sox signed yesterday. They are Eddie Lake, the diminutive rookie shortstop from Oakland, Calif., by way of the Sacramento club, and Coach Larry Woodall. Lake soon will start battling the veteran Skeeter Newsome for the regular shortstop berth at Fenway. In the Pacific Coast League last year, Eddie hit .275 in 176 ball games. He stands only 5 ft. 7½ in.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Commissioner Edits Guide

Some of the gentlemen of the press in the big leagues are presently disturbed by the latest dictatorial move of Commissioner K. M. Landis. This is the story:

The 1942 issue of the "Official Baseball Guide" was compiled and edited by J. G. Taylor Spink, the man who gets out The Sporting News, the baseball weekly out of St. Louis. Spink took over when the original publishing company, a sporting goods manufacturer, decided to quit. Furthermore, Spink and his associates did a grand job—turned out what probably can be called the best guide in the history of guides.

Valuable Book

As these guides never make money—at least, not much—a total of $10,000 is turned over annually by the majors and minors, so that it may be published. The National League, the American and the combined minors each give $3,333. But as any club official or baseball writer will tell you, the guides would be cheap at double the figure. No front office or press box is complete without one. Realizing this, Spink tackled the thankless task a year ago and came through beyond the expectations of all of us.

However, it seems that Mr. Spink has lost his job as far as the big leagues are concerned. Commissioner Landis has taken over the guide and will personally publish it through his Chicago office. Club owners in both majors have been asked to write a few facts and figures for the 1943 edition, and none of them seem very happy about it.

A Curiosity

It is quite generally agreed that the Commissioner, despite his power as the boss of baseball, is in no position to equal or even approach the job done by Spink in '42. It is contended that the Landis office has neither the time nor inspiration to compile the sort of book the critics have come to depend upon down through the years. In the end, the '43 guide may turn out to be no more than a curiosity to the boys in press row.

At least one scribe accuses the Commissioner of having a personal grudge against Spink, because of something the latter said in a magazine article several months ago. However, this may be judging the Commissioner a little harshly. Just the same, it is difficult to fathom the Commissioner's logic in this situation, unless he feels that his office can save baseball a few dollars by taking over.

May Continue

Of course, not even the Commissioner, whose powers are far-reaching in the national pastime, can prevent Spink or anyone else from publishing a baseball guide in 1943, or any other year. The job can be undertaken by any person so inclined, and perhaps Spink will do it again. He will not do it, however, with any financial assistance from the leagues, which would make the editing of the guide just about the toughest editing job in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

If Spink should go ahead, as he did in '42, the Commissioner's so-called "Official" guide would probably get the cold shoulder. The scribes would do their buying on the theory that Spink did it before, so could do it again.

However, the gentleman with the wild hair and battered felt hat has survived other attacks in other years by these same critics. He will, no doubt, survive this one and continue, in his boisterous way, to guide baseball as no man has ever guided it before—and perhaps never will again.

National Hockey League

To Play	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
4 Detroit	23	12	11	57	157	110
2 Boston	23	17	8	54	180	167
3 Toronto	20	18	9	49	189	153
4 Chicago	17	16	13	47	159	157
4 Montreal	18	19	9	45	161	174
3 New York	10	29	8	28	146	231

Major League Nines To Play Camp Grant

By the Associated Press

Camp Grant, Ill.

Four major league baseball teams already have been scheduled to play Camp Grant's soldier team here this season, Lieut. Col. Frank A. Bush, special service officer, has announced.

Detroit's Tigers have been booked for July 14, and the Boston Red Sox for Aug. 10. The Chicago White Sox and Cubs also will appear here, but definite dates have not been set.

Around The Hub

Crimson Edged Eli

Harvard atoned for losing in football to Yale last fall by taking the 1943 varsity hockey series from the Blue. The clinching game was played at the Garden last night, with the Crimson winning 5-3. Originally Harvard had opened with a 4-1 victory in New Haven, only to have the Elis tie the series by winning here last Saturday 4-2. The series victory was Harvard's first since 1939. Goodie Harding, Crimson goalie and brother of Austie Harding, who captained the 1939 champions, was outstanding last night.

There is a possibility that Coach Hago Harrington may rest Clarence Schmidt of the Olympics this week and when the local amateurs continue their Eastern League playoffs with New York here tomorrow night and Coast Guard here Saturday. A new player in Don Menzies of Niagara Falls appears slated to get a tryout in action, and the Olympics' coach feels Schmitty needs a rest.

Even though the Stanley Cup play-offs are near and even though they have only two regular-season games left, the Boston Bruins kept on top of their game by practicing this noon at the Garden. Busher Jackson, who injured his foot in Tuesday's game against Toronto, missed the session, but it is felt that he will be ready to face Canadiens here Sunday night.

Canadiens are playing in Chicago tonight, go home to Montreal to play Black Hawks Saturday before coming here, and consequently may be tired, but the Bruins are taking no chances. They realize Canadiens are close to elimination from the play-offs, and will be giving everything to keep their hopes alive.

If Frank Shellenback is smart, he will sneak into Tufts cage or some other indoor baseball plant and loosen up his arm this week. Knowing Joe Cronin, it's a cinch that the manager of the Red Sox will have a bat in his hands shortly after he walks into the Tufts cage on Monday and will want someone to throw batting practice. You could never accuse the "Skipper" of being shy at the plate in the early spring.

Ball players contend that Shellenback is one of the best batting practice pitchers in the business, because he can get the ball over the plate with just enough on it. While pitching regularly, "Shelly" was noted for his good control. As a matter of fact, he looked so good throwing in practice late last season, some of us wondered if he couldn't go back onto the active list and give the Red Sox a lift on occasions. But Frank merely laughed that one off.

Briefs . . . Eight of Northeastern's athletes, headed by cage-playing Cookie Gwazdosky, leave for Fort Devens tomorrow in the first group of N. U. Army Enlisted Reservists to be called to active duty . . . When Dartmouth ran off with the 70-34 cage game with Pennsylvania, it also won its sixth consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball crown. . . Princeton took over second place by defeating Harvard, 40-25. . . Captains-elect of Northeastern's basketball and hockey teams both play defensive positions. . . Boston Yacht Club gets together for a dinner-and-entertainment meeting at Rowe's Wharf on March 15. . . The N. E. A. A. A. U. boxing championships will take place at the Arena Monday evening, and a large number of entries have already been received. Any serviceman in New England is eligible if his commanding officer certifies his amateur status.

National Amateur Senior Golfers Busy at Sebring

SEBRING, Fla., March 11 (AP)—Howard O'Brien of Grand Rapids, Mich., who provided the fireworks in the opening round of match play in the midwinter tourney for national amateur senior golfers by conquering W. H. Linkroum of Hackensack, N. J., the medalist, is paired with N. A. Burgess of New York City for the quarter finals today.

The defending champion, Raleigh W. Lee of Columbus, Ohio, plays Frank W. Sampson of Atlanta.

Other pairings are: H. B. Lovell, Cambridge Mass., vs. W. J. Dodge, Syosset, N. Y., and Laurence Carpenter, South Orange, N. J., vs. Fred L. Riggin, Port Huron, Mich.

St. John's in Tourney

NEW YORK (AP)—St. John's assured itself of a bid to the National Invitation basketball tournament by defeating St. Francis, 50 to 34, in the first game of the final double-header of the regular season at Madison Square Garden, Thursday.

OWI Official Cleans House To Prevent Further Waste

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Gardner Cowles, Jr., Domestic Director of the Office of War Information, shook up his organization because, he said, he wants to "cut out some of the duplication and waste" and "do a more effective job."

As a result of the reorganization, the OWI Domestic Bureau will reduce its pay roll about 100 and make other curtailments with a total annual saving estimated at $400,000. Mr. Cowles said it would ask for a budget of $10,000,000 for the next fiscal year. Elmer Davis OWI Director has indicated he will ask about $45,000,000 including the domestic budget.

Mr. Cowles abolished outright the Bureau of Intelligence, which conducted pulse-feeling surveys throughout the country for the guidance of government agencies. One of his objectives, he said is to reduce the use of paper.

With newspapers and other publications already operating with newsprint reductions, Mr. Cowles said, every government agency should examine its own use of paper to determine whether reductions can be made.

The Domestic Bureau, Mr. Cowles said, intends to exert more effort "toward getting the facts to the public," including Army and Navy news. He said he felt that more military information could be released without any impairment of national security.

He also said that he is "violently opposed" to the Government engaging in paid advertising, but that OWI hopes private advertisers will gear a part of their advertising to Government programs. In this connection, he said that food advertisers recently have been devoting considerable space to acquainting the people with point rationing of food.

Spain's Role as Front for Axis In Chile Is Far From Smooth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Franco Spain is encountering more difficulties in its assigned role as "front" for the Axis in Chile and other Pacific Coast countries, than in Argentina.

The Chilean edition of the Falange felt constrained by public opinion to applaud the Government of President Rios when relations with the Axis were broken. Clerical leaders in Chile have publicly ignored Franco's pretentious as a church protector. Spanish "cultural" agents have also had to soft-pedal on their anti-Communist slogans.

President Rios maintains harmonious contacts with the Communist party, though there are no representatives in his Cabinet. He has promised the Communists to study the possibility of exchanging diplomatic representatives with Moscow. This discouraged Spanish-Chilean elements, working probably for Germany, who have campaigned against recognition.

Ecuadorean liberals alleged there was Spanish official influence at the back of the ban on Roman Catholic attendance at the first general workers' congress in their country. The prohibition was issued through the Archbishop of Quito. The church objection was that Ecuadoreans could obtain no benefit from such a conference and reflected fears of Mexican "revolutionary influence." The archbishop said Ecuador required peace for social progress. It was revealed that a Roman Catholic workers' conference would be organized.

In this case, as in others, Spanish influence may be exaggerated, so far as it is asserted to be directed to the detriment of Allied and democratic interests. The diplomats and agents of Spain live and work detached from other foreign representatives, but it cannot be denied they have more "pull" with the vernacular authorities. They are of the same race and tongue. France also selected them for their social background, with the Nazi ambassador in Madrid probably having a say also.

In normal circumstances no Allied diplomat, not even British diplomats of noble lineage, could withstand this competition, though things have changed somewhat since the rupture of Axis relationships in most countries. Fortunately, too, there is a counterbalancing factor in the masses of Spanish workers, all of republican and pro-Allied sentiment. There is a good sprinkling of worthy ex-diplomatic representatives who have given inspiring leadership to these communities. Not even the Argentine Government can afford to ignore Spanish popular sentiment despite preferences for the official minority. The Spanish republicans in Argentina, half a million strong, have accepted the leadership of Dr. Ricardo Baeza, a former ambassador, and pledged themselves to the cause of the United Nations. Spanish republicans have done likewise in Chile under their ex-ambassador.

Another helpful factor is the excellent relationship between Brazil and Portugal, especially since the former power joined the United Nations. Portugal is proud of its daughter state despite the separation. It has gained additional prestige through Brazil's rise to fame. Portugal, of course, has a species of dictatorship—a clerical one, significantly—and exposure to Nazi invasion imposes limitations on its policy. But racial influence in South America is not limited to Spain. The active and valuable intervention in this war of a Portuguese-created South American state has provided the Allies with valuable diplomatic and social agencies to counteract the influence of General Franco's representatives. Rio de Janeiro has a fine and respected diplomatic and consular corps throughout Latin America. It is now working for the United Nations.

'No One Converted but Softened' As President Turns on the 'Charm'

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP)—Freshmen legislators chatted with President Roosevelt at the White House last night at a gathering which was generally interpreted as a conciliatory gesture from the Administration toward Congress.

The 117 new House and Senate members—and apparently every one of them showed up—heard no formal speeches and received no special form of entertainment, but they did get an opportunity to shake hands with the Chief Executive and talk with him briefly.

Judging from their comments as they left the White House, all the freshmen, Democrats and Republicans alike, got quite a "kick" out of being received by the President.

It was strictly the "social" gathering Presidential Secretary Stephen Early had said it was intended to be, and, to quote Republican Representative Ed Rowe of Ohio, "nobody was converted, but I'm softened up a bit."

The reception left some of the freshmen sufficiently speechless that they declined to comment, but the general bipartisan reaction was something like this:

The President appears to be in fine health, is sure of himself, has no doubt about the outcome of the war but doesn't think it will end too soon—and he doesn't have horns."

The President sat down and chatted with his "company," in groups of about 50 at a time, speaking mostly of his recent trip to Africa and of the progress of the war.

Introductions were handled by Speaker Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader John W. McCormack and Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., for the House, and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace introduced the 12 freshmen Senators.

"It was a grand party and everybody enjoyed it hugely," commented Mr. Rayburn as he took leave after the hour-and-a-half get-together.

"It was a very charming evening," observed Mrs. Luce. "He did all the talking. I said 'good evening,' he said 'good evening.' I sat for a little while. Everybody else sat for a little while."

She was especially impressed, Mrs. Luce added, by a fine portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

Representative Will Rogers, Jr., California Democrat and son of the late humorist, thought it was "a nice social gathering." He said the President was "the master" and "simply tops."

Miss Winifred Stanley, attractive New York Republican member of the House, thought the event was "awfully nice."

Vice-President Wallace described it as "just a nice party—everything sweetness," adding that "nobody threw any bricks."

Apparently, the visitors talked about any subject that came to their minds, but, noted Representative Harris Ellsworth (R) of Oregon, "no one asked him about the fourth term. I guess they just didn't think of it."

Illinois Senate For 2-Term Resolve

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11 (AP)—The Republican controlled Illinois State Senate adopted by a voice vote yesterday a resolution inviting all States to petition Congress for a Constitutional amendment limiting Presidents of the United States to two terms.

The resolution, if approved by the House of Representatives, would be sent to all other Legislatures urging that they similarly petition for a Constitutional Convention to write a twenty-second amendment embodying the two-term limitation. Upon petition of two thirds of the States, Congress would be obliged to call such a convention.

Introduced by Republican Senator Earle B. Searcy, the resolution said that Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and "other great American statesmen of immortal memory held inviolate the sanctity of American tradition that no President of the United States ought to serve in that high office longer than two terms."

Race 'Sheet' Suit For Damage Dismissed

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck March 9 dismissed a suit for $50,000 damages brought by the Triangle Publications, Inc., against License Commissioner Paul Moss arising out of the latter's ban on horse-race information "sheets" from New York City newsstands.

The Triangle Publications, Inc., publish the Morning Telegraph and Daily Racing Form.

Dismissal of the suit against Mr. Moss as a city official had been sought by Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles C. Weinstein at the close to the plaintiff's case but his motion was denied by the court. Mr. Weinstein had claimed that the plaintiff had failed to make out a cause for action.

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Lectures Prod Canada Search For Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The inauguration of an all-Canada movement to speed up and extend mining in the Dominion, announced by the Prospectors' and Developers' Association recently, is taking the form of a series of lectures in 11 centers from coast to coast.

This new service began in Toronto with firsthand authoritative information given by men from the Federal and provincial fields as well as from the United States.

Gold will play a most important role in the postwar period, said Edward T. Dickinson, Jr., Executive Director of the Planning Committee of the United States War Production Board.

Canada's metals are strategic in the war, being intimately related to every phase of the United Nations' fighting fronts and the equally important home production fronts, he said. Canada is taking a leading part in providing copper, lead, zinc and nickel, with the United States participating in the development of iron ore deposits near Port Arthur. Mr. Dickinson said. If a deposit of radio quality quartz could be discovered in Canada, it would be of utmost importance, he declared and urged the prospectors to be on the lookout for scheelite and molybdenite. He named iridium as another needed metal now used almost exclusively as a plantinum alloy in airplane and tank engines.

Tantalum, isolated in 1905, is above all others desirable, Mr. Dickinson explained, although he declined to disclose the purpose for which it is used.

Referring to forecasts that the postwar period will be either an alloy age or a light metal age, the speaker pointed out that in either case the important alloying metals of Canada will occupy a dominant position since, in a light metal age, the production of alloy steel will be increased at the expense of carbon steel, in order that it may compete with the light metals.

W. B. Timm of the Department of Mines and Resources in Ottawa warned that the present supply of nickel, copper, lead, zinc, gold, asbestos, coal and a long list of other metals and minerals which Canada is producing cannot continue indefinitely unless present sources of supply are augmented by discovery of new sources. Beyond doubt the need for the products will be greater than ever in the postwar period.

The mineral resources of Canada are, for the most part, unknown today, despite the increased scope of surveying, in the opinion of Dr. F. L. Alcock, of the Geological Survey of Canada Department. Eighty percent of Canada's natural wealth is comparatively unknown, he declared, mentioning the gold potentialities of northern Ontario, untapped oil fields in Alberta and British Columbia, and the possibility of hidden gold fields in the Herb Lake area in Manitoba.

New Juvenile Justice Found Taking Root in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

A concept of legal practice which makes helping young Jimmy Offender to be a good citizen in future equally important with punishing him now for stealing somebody's auto is gaining increasing acceptance through the Crime Prevention Digest which the State Bar of California is publishing for the second year.

It is designed to aid California lawyers in the work of preventing youthful crime which they are carrying on under a program sponsored by the State Bar but it is finding readers the country over among organizations and individuals concerned with the welfare of young people. It represents a step in the direction described as new juvenile justice that is destined ultimately to affect the administration of criminal justice throughout the United States.

The Juvenile Crime Prevention Committee which edits it for the California Bar names its goal as "not a justice that is suspended and inoperative until youth falls within the machinery of criminal law, but a living, breathing, active justice that concerns itself with the prevention of youth crime."

Really Pioneering

Although uncounted attorneys have been practicing for years the techniques which combine remedial treatment of their clients' cases with defense or prosecution, the California Bar's Juvenile Crime Prevention Committee is really pioneering to make this social viewpoint a definite responsibility of the legal profession. Justin Miller, writing as an Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals, said not long ago that one of the most promising lawyer's efforts to take sympathetic and intelligent action to forestall juvenile delinquency in wartime is the work being carried on by the Bar in California.

The Bar's committee on youth crime prevention is challenging ignorance of the law on the part of boys and girls as a chief crimemaker. The Bar maintains a speakers bureau of lawyers who reach school children from the basis that to know the law is to respect it. Sensationalism and fear psychology do not enter into their activity. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Committee of the California Bar first issued the Crime Prevention Digest as a guide-book for lawyers scheduled to do such speaking. It outlines legal objectives and cites crime prevention cases involving youths who have committed such offenses as burglary, auto theft, and forgery. It includes Penal Code provisions applicable to young offenders as well as a bibliography of reference books.

This Digest was issued in 1940. Monthly supplements have appeared since December, 1941 and requests for copies are coming from all over the country. The Law School of Harvard University has asked to be on the mailing list and so has the Society for the Prevention of Crime of New York City.

First of States

California's over-all alertness to the need for just such endeavor as the Digest represents made it the first of the United States to adopt the model Youth Correction Authority Act approved in 1940 by the American Law Institute. This State modified the model somewhat in adopting it but unmistakably saw its promise of insuring individual treatment of youthful offenders as well as its usefulness in preventing juvenile crime and rehabilitating young law-breakers.

Through its Juvenile Crime Prevention Committee the California Bar thoroughly scrutinized the Youth Correction Authority Act before it became a law of the State and insists that wholehearted cooperation from all people and groups concerned with removing the root causes of youthful crime is needed for its full success.

"Many lawyers are aware of the necessity of playing a greater and more specific part in the improvement of criminal justice than merely pointing out the need for changes in the law and drafting model legislation to accomplish these purposes," declares Harold H. Krowech, Los Angeles attorney and Chairman of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Committee. "The result of self-examination provides the key to the development of a new concept of the practice of criminal law; not an approach based upon purely legal premises, but social factors as well."

Antiunionists Still Strong In Texas Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Results of the first big election tests of labor union strength here are not very conclusive, but they do serve to underline the still formidable proportions of antiunion sentiment in this traditionally open-shop country.

In an election at the plant of the Dallas Division of North American Aviation, Inc., the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers [Congress of Industrial Organizations] got 46.3 per cent of the votes, the International Association of Machinists [American Federation of Labor] 25.3 per cent, and no union 27.8 per cent. About 85 per cent of the eligible employees voted.

The results warranted a runoff election between the C. I. O. and no-union, the National Labor Relations Board ruled, and in this election on Feb. 26 the C. I. O. unit received 55.54 per cent of the votes. Just enough of those who previously had voted for the A. F. of L. union, apparently, preferred the C. I. O. to no union at all, to swing the election barely over the line for the C. I. O. unit.

Meanwhile, over at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's big bomber plant in nearby Fort Worth, an election gave the A. F. of L. machinists union 92 per cent of the vote, the rest going for no union. The C. I. O., not yet organized in this area, was not involved in this selection.

The reason for the heavier no-union strength in Dallas than in Fort Worth is not readily apparent unless it is, as several independent observers here noted, that the Dallas plant has a much larger proportion of native Texans, a good many of them women.

There is in any event a marked opposition to the C. I. O. type of organization in this region. Some of this undoubtedly grows from the fact that the C. I. O. has openly advocated elimination of race segregation.

The insecure position of the C. I. O. in the Dallas plant reflects not only the suspicions of the labor group itself, but an over-all and steadily growing resentment among industrial and business groups in this section against the policies of this union and its New Deal sponsorship.

The extent of this anti-union feeling is indicated by the strong support given a bill by the State Legislature in Austin, which would in effect, labor leaders claim, "hamstring" unionism in the State. Similar bills are pending in other southern states and such a bill also has passed in Mississippi.

New Truman Report Blames No Single Group in Muddling

Continued from Page 1

example the failure of the old Office of Production Management to plan in time the expansion of basic raw materials production, and the intra-agency confusion and bickering over the synthetic rubber program.

"Much of this was inevitable in so vast a program, involving such a tremendous dislocation of our economy as that necessitated by the war. Various sectors of the public have been guilty along with Government. Perhaps, after all, this condition is due to the fact that we live under a democratic form of government where men do freely express their opinions and are not subject to dictatorial orders.

"Some war contractors have hoarded labor and pyramided costs. Many of the huge corporations which obtained the bulk of war contracts were slow to spread subcontracts among smaller concerns. The latter in many instances were hesitant to convert their plants to war production and seek war contracts as long as peacetime goods could profitably be made.

"The great labor organizations have done an excellent job in eliminating work stoppages. Splendid progress along this line has been made. However, it must be pointed out that the campaign to reduce absenteeism has not accomplished much. Many organizations have been slow to relinquish peacetime 'featherbed' and other rules that cut production, and have not hesitated to press for inflationary wage increases in the face of their own long view welfare and the national interest.

Price Control Vital

"Farmers produced food magnificently under handicaps in 1942. Greater production will be required in 1943. Prices of all commodities including both labor and farm prices must be controlled if inflationary spirals with consequent disaster are to be avoided. The Committee does not believe that leaders who advocate policies which would result in uncontrolled inflation correctly represent the views of the rank and file of either labor or farmers.

"These selfish 'me first' attitudes on the part of some powerful groups in our nation, like the bickering and struggle for power in government, must give way before a patriotic determination by everyone to place the winning of this war abve all other considerations."

The Committee warmly indorsed the centering of materials allocation in Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, as "a long step toward eliminating one of the worst organizational faults of the war setup."

Similarly it described the allocation of inflation control policies by James F. Byrnes, Stabilization Director, "an outstanding example of the firm determination of basic policies by government, even in the face of opposition from powerful groups."

"More such examples are urgently needed in the year ahead," it concluded.

Reports Set New Landmark In Roosevelt Administration

Continued from Page 1

tions of how to supply jobs and end depressions.

The second problem the President's board, in effect, now tackles along with the first. Therefore, there is not merely a widespread proposal for extending United States social-security benefits in the 640-page report, but a discussion of how to harness the business cycle and make a mass-production economy work, under democratic auspices, in the second report. The Resources Planning Board advocates, for this goal, what is technically known among economists as "an expanding economy." It is a program which Sir William Beveridge himself privately supports, though he has carefully refrained from injecting a discussion of it into his monumental work.

The "expanding economy" is not new and has been discussed by economists for years. Private industry and enterprise would be left to carry the ball, but under broader Federal regulation and control, and with the economy balanced by large-scale public works, which would be accelerated, or the reverse, whenever the business cycle moved toward a slump or headed toward a boom.

Political Motive?

Why did Mr. Roosevelt hold back his reports, and then throw them, without warning, to Congress? The motive seems to have been political.

The scope of these two reports is so broad as almost certainly to obviate quick legislative action. Furthermore, the reports are very largely abstract or general and at no point go into costs or finance; they are not the precise blueprints worked out to finest detail and the final penny for immediate application prepared by Sir William; Mr. Roosevelt knows Congress will mull over them a long time and very likely reject them.

The handling of this matter, which did not even include a "future release date" to enable newspaper writers to study and digest them, despite the vast bulk of the reports, indicates that Mr. Roosevelt probably regards them as political weapons.

Tug-of-War

Congress and the President are engaged in a vigorous tug-of-war. The House has just rejected the very appropriation that would keep alive the National Resources Planning Board that wrote these reports, of which Frederic Delano, the President's uncle, is head. The Senate may now restore the appropriation.

In any event, Mr. Roosevelt has issued the reports, which cannot be ignored, and necessarily appeal to the imagination of vast sections of the electorate.

If Congress summarily throws them down, Congress will take the responsibility for rejecting something in which the public is vastly interested. So Mr. Roosevelt was really tossing down to Congress a gage of battle in these reports. Many people here see in the situation an issue not of the present but of the future; the future, say, of next year's Presidential election.

Soldier Sculptor Wins Logan Medal

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP)—Sidney Loeb's eight-foot figure of Lincoln, which he completed while on furlough from the Army, won the Logan Medal and prize of $500 at the Art Institute of Chicago March 9.

Loeb did the sculpturing, but a share of the credit goes to an unnamed sergeant in charge of the personnel department at the Avon Park bombing range in Florida, where soldier Loeb is stationed.

The story was told in a letter Loeb wrote to the Institute after learning he had won the principal award at the 47th annual exhibition by Chicago artists. He began work on the Lincoln figure last April, but hadn't completed it when he enlisted in the Army in September.

Then in January he received the prospectus of the exhibition. He wanted to exhibit his work so he took his troubles to the personnel sergeant. He wrote:

"He looked over the prospectus. 'Are you really a sculptor?' he asked.

"'Kind of,' I replied, 'and if I could get home on my furlough now, instead of next month, I might finish the piece.' The man was chewing gum—and I watched him mulling over the idea. 'Wa-all,' he said, 'Maybe I can suggest it to the C. O.'"

Loeb asked him eagerly if he was kidding. "Naw," the sergeant snorted.

The furlough came through the next day and Loeb hurried home to finish his work. It depicts a gaunt Lincoln standing in contemplation. Loeb, now a sergeant himself, believes that in a measure it represents what he and his fellow soldiers are fighting for. He has dedicated it to the ordnance company with which he serves.

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Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Cab Co.
at the railroad station
Complete Car Servicing
Used Cars
SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2600

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" ★
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
35 Asylum Street

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
352 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

NECKPIECES
Small Kolinsky Scarfs from $11 a skin
Mink Scarfs from $17.50 a skin
(Plus Tax)
PLASIKOWSKI, INC.
73 PRATT STREET

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
988 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

PURE WORSTED SUITS
BY MICHAEL STERN CO.
STOCKWELL'S
34-36 Colony Street Phone 2228

MIDDLETOWN

Get to Know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

ENNA JETTICK SHOES for Women
NUNN-BUSH SHOES for Men
Properly Fitted at
CODY'S SHOE STORE
506 Main Street Tel. 435

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE OIL WOOD
Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

Antoine's Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Herlin Press INC.
Job Printing Labels Folders Catalogs
217 COMMERCE STREET, NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN 8-8137 BRIDGEPORT 5-0003

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
284 WALL STREET NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
843 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets
Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 4-3465. Hours 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
REMEMBER
We have an up-to-date line of
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
including the standard brands that give the fullest satisfaction.

FLOWERING

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops *for Men, Women, Boys*
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N Y.

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your
CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Now showing the new Fashions in Suits, Coats, Dresses and Hats

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try
NORTHRUP'S
Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
•
POPULAR PRICES
•
237 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.

Quality Shoes for Children
Clapp for Infants
Poll Parrot, Vitality
for Boys and Girls
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

Highschool Hangout
McLean's Highschool Hangout is the sensation of the season in the lives of Binghamton high school girls. Your daughter of high-school age will be making it her "off hours" headquarters, so tell her about it now. (Fourth Floor)
McLEAN'S

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3331.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 2-6300
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
2 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Jean Fox
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
65 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 2-1087

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

For DELICIOUS FOOD
with that home-cooked touch
THE LITTLE WAFFLE SHOP
110 KRAFT AVE. BR 2-4726

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
In the Heart of the West Side

ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5351
Utica at Elmwood

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
380 Parkside Avenue

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
"GOLD CROSS" Shoes for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING CLEANING NEEDS
Odora Closets and Chests
Lowerre's Pharmacy
STATIONERY CANDLES
149-24 41st Avenue FL. 9-1701

Featuring
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with FASHION SHOE SHOP
33-03 Main Street FL. 3-8457

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Next to Roosevelt Thea. Phones IN. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9435 Open Sundays

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Freedom from Hair Worries

See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

FREEPORT

Men, OUR OVERCOAT SALE is on and it's smart to get on to the VALUE of this important money-saving event for our
HIGH-GRADE OVERCOATS
35 Grade 29.75
40 Grade 32.50
50 Grade 39.50
Established 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON
Freeport, New York

Give All You Can to the Red Cross
CAROL GREEN'S
Feminine Accessories
80 South Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

GLICKMAN'S
Photographer
Specializing in Men in the Service.
Portrait and Commercial Photography
31 Grove St., Freeport, N. Y. Tel. Free. 841

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Prop.
Full Line of Cosmetics
Bedford Ave., Corner Wilson Ave. Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Wantagh 1329

GLOVERSVILLE

"HALL MARK"
GREETING CARDS OF DISTINCTION

COWLES BROWN & CO.
Outstanding Values in Our Reliable Branded Lines
A. B. C. Wash Fabrics
Advance Dress Patterns
Serg-a-Hed Rayon Serge
Warner's LeGant Foundations
We give Christmas Club Thrifties

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

VISIT OUR NEW CORSET SHOP
We carry a complete line of FLEXEES, MisSimplicity by Gossard, Lily of France, Nemo-Flex, Warner's, Le Gant, Jantzen, and other well-known brands.
Custom Fittings and Alterations Free
CAROL GREEN'S
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
304 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 778

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

Dorothy Gray Consultant
Miss Betty Harrington, Consultant for Dorothy Gray, will be in our Cosmetic Department Thursday thru Saturday. She will be glad to assist you in the proper selection of items and make-up.
ROTHSCHILD'S

GATWATERS
"everything to eat"

Telephone 2761
USE BURNETT'S VANILLA

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
PHONE FOR SERVICE
NEMETH'S
QUALITY MEATS

76-22 ROOSEVELT AVE. NEwtown 9-0437

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

Spring Is Here!
New things are ready at
BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Timely Specials in Nelson's 32nd Anniversary
Now Going On!
NELSON'S DEPT. STORE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 8888

KENMORE

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts

3102 Delaware Ave. De 8159

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

GIFTS

Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

Now Showing for Spring
Boys' and Girls' Coats and Suits, Spring Dresses
I. JACOBSON & SON
28 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK, N. Y.

MAMARONECK

BAXTER'S
Hardware and Housewares
137 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Telephone Mamaroneck 12

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO. 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	L	A	S	S	E	S
O	■	A	P	E	■	T
A	T	■	E	■	L	A
T	H	E	A	T	E	R
■	Y	■	R	■	G	■
M	■	A	S	H	■	P
E	A	R	■	A	X	E
G	■	M	A	Y	■	T
■	P	■	N	■	A	■
S	I	N	D	I	N	G
A	N	■	R	■	T	O
N	■	P	E	N	■	N
D	R	A	W	I	N	G

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.
60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make
"SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Why Buy NUROCO?
Because this COAL gives more heat, more comfort, less ash and requires less attention!
YOU SAVE MONEY!!
because you burn fewer tons in a season!
PHONE N. R. 2-3000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY
22 PELHAM ROAD

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232. Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

TRADE-IN *your old* **FURNITURE**
Generous allowances to help you buy fine new furniture. Find out how large an allowance you can receive. Stop in or phone.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

Wolfe-Dahms
Millinery
(Formerly with Benwit-Teller)
Suite 5—Two Hamilton Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

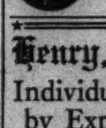
I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

PALACE
SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

We Telegraph Flowers
Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-5552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-4433. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8428 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2435
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Manhattan
GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMENT-SOLVAY COKE

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Maxdo Lamps
Housewares
199 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1954

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 8209 BEACON No. Cedar St. Phone 197

Wallace's Mid-Season
FURNITURE AND FLOOR COVERING EVENT

BARDAVON
GREER GARSON and RONALD COLMAN
Now Playing in
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(Continued from previous page)

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NEW YORK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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are putting their money into things that have to last for several years. Custom Made Suits, Custom Made Coats, Furs, Alterations, Fur Restyling, Repairing
and
A Beautiful Selection of Spring Scarves in all the wanted furs, specially priced.
Projanskys
146 East Post Road

Washable Cottons
$3.98 to $10.98
Juniors' and Misses' Sizes
Dorothy Stein
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Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 {6331
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

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Our New Colorful Spring Suits and Coats for Girls—Sizes 9-17
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GRO-TRED SHOES
For Healthy, Active Feet
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Direct from our farms at
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Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
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The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
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CAMP
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Carhart Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
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In White Plains Since 1904
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COTTONS
Exclusive Fabrics—Better Tailoring
An early selection assures you the choice of these fine fabrics,
Priced $6.50 to $8.95
"The Best Is Always the Best"
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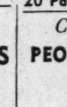
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FREE PARKING SPACE

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CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
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MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will sing unto the LORD, *because he hath dealt bountifully with me.*—Ps. 13:6

Did You Ever Wonder

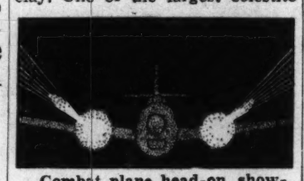
What Tracer Bullets Are And What They Use to Mark Their Path?

With ordinary bullets the machine gunner, in aerial combat, cannot tell where his missiles are going unless he can observe their effect on the enemy craft. If the bullets miss their objective, the gunner has no way of knowing whether his aim is too high, too low, or to one side.

This problem was met in World War I by making one in every five or ten bullets in the ammunition belt a tracer. The tracer bullet may have a hollow core opening to the rear of the bullet. This core is filled with an inflammable material which is ignited as the bullet is fired and gives off a stream of smoke on burning.

This smoke stream provides a plainly visible trail which marks the path of the bullet's flight and enables the gunner to correct and improve his marksmanship. At night, the burning of the compound provides a fiery trail by which the bullet's path may be traced.

The material used for smoke producing in the tracer bullet is usually celestite. Celestite (or celestine is a mineral compound chemically known as strontium sulfate. It is found generally in sandstone, limestone, and veins of clay. One of the largest celestite


Combat plane head-on, showing paths of tracer bullets in night gunnery test.

deposits in the United States is located in California.

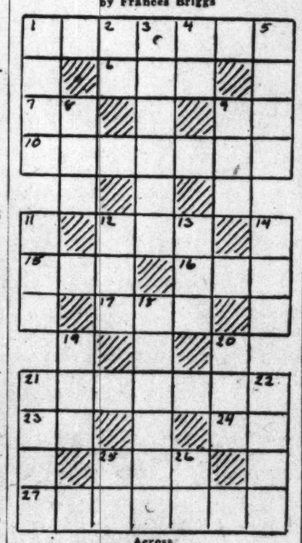
Celestite also has many civilian uses. It is used as a source of red flame in fireworks; in the manufacture of rayon, sealing wax, and rubber; and in flares and rockets used by railways and steamship companies.

In the military field, celestite lends its bright glow to signal corps flares, parachute distress signals, the flare sent to the surface from a submerged submarine, and the "ball of fire" which floats on the water to light up enemy ship movements.

Another type of bullet enables riflemen and machine gunners to tell where their bullets fall. This bullet has a hollow nose filled with a smoke-producing chemical for daytime use and an incendiary mixture for use at night which makes a splash of light where the bullet strikes.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—An optician makes what?
6—What is a quadrumanous animal?
7—Near
9—What State of U. S. is at mouth of the Mississippi (abbr.)?
10—Where is a prompibook used?
12—Kind of tree
15—A headphone is held over what part of your head?
16—What tool would be set in a helve?
17—First day of what month is often celebrated by crowning of queen with a garland?
21—What Norwegian composer was born in 1858?
23—Article
24—Toward
25—What implement is used by one skilled in chirography?
27—Charcoal is often used in doing what?

Down

1—Amomma is name of what creature in "Light that Failed"?
2—What is a river of Latvia?
3—When swords are beaten into ploughshares, what will be comepruning hooks?
4—Symbol for selenium is what?
5—What heavenly body served as guide for Magi?
8—Pronoun.
9—Miss Kilmansegg replaced what with one made of gold?
11—In Miss Alcott's tale, who is one of daughters of "Marmee"?
12—Branch
13—Timothy grass is much used for what?
14—Would you eat, pet, or don a wistit?
18—What was first name of Mellon, American financier and statesman?
19—A peg
20—What creature would be found in a formicarium?
21—Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin gained fame under what name?
22—What is often used as an instrument of call?
23—Bryn Mawr College is in what State (abbr.)?
26—Symbol for nickel.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

South America continues to provide most of the news in regard to new stamp issues. Now Ecuador follows Venezuela with a flurry of collector's items.

Latest of the Ecuadorian stamps are a set of three issued in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Eloy Alfaro (1842-1942). A revolutionary leader, Alfaro was inaugurated executive chief of the republic on Nov. 4, 1895, and in 1897 was proclaimed constitutional president. He was succeeded peacefully in 1901 by General Leonidas Plaza, but figured in another revolution in 1906.

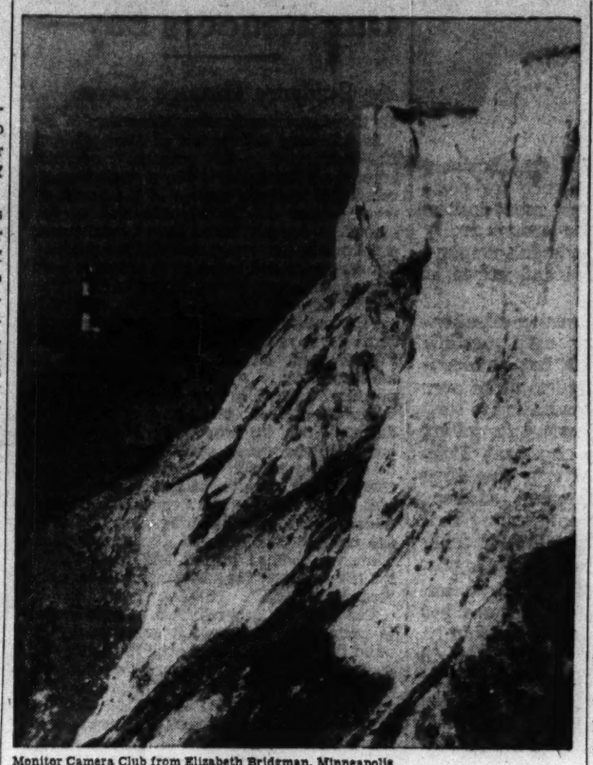
A 10-centavos stamp, vertical, has the general's portrait in black against a red frame. A 20-cent oblong has a view of the Southern Railway, in brown against a black frame, and a 30-cent oblong pictures a military academy in green against gray-brown.

Another new stamp for Ecuador is a scarlet oblong of 20 centavos value, having a view of Guayaquil.

Britain has issued overprints of "M. E. F." and "E. A. F." for use in conquered African territory, chiefly Mussolini's former empire. The M. E. F. overprint standing for "Middle East Forces," is for use in Abyssinia, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Somaliland, and appears on 14 regular British values of 1942 issue. A similar set of overprints was issued in 1941. The E. A. F., representing "Eastern African Forces," appears on eight values and is for use chiefly on the Somali coast.

Idar, which is a small state in India with population of less than 300,000, has issued its first adhesive, a ½-anna emerald stamp which pictures the ruler, the Maharajah Shri Himatsinhji. The stamp, issued in 1942, presumably is the first of a series.

Uruguay reportedly is surcharging the Artigas 1-c light blue stamp with two lines in red which read: "Valor $0,005." The surcharge is being used pending the arrival of a new issue from London printers.


Monitor Camera Club from Elizabeth Bridgman, Minneapolis

Britain's Highest Coastal Point

The chalk cliffs rise to a height of 575 feet here at Beachy Head, Sussex, where the South Downs front the sea. At spring tide the Channel waters nibble at the base. The action of water from below and rain from above cause large sections of chalk to break away from the cliff.

Daily Quotation

We are as much inclined to underrate our possibilities as to overrate our achievements.
—DEAN INGE

In Lighter Vein

Room Number Added

Righteous was the wrath of a Kansas City hotel guest when he found two mysterious items of $6.20 each on his bill of $23.60. His objections caused the management to check over the charges. Apologies came when they found that the guest's room number, 620, was entered on each day's bill.

It's a Fact

Some of the kiddies one meets at least have the right angle on finance—and economics.

The other day a youngster walked into a bakery to buy a penny scone. He looked at it once. And he looked at it twice.

"This scone is much smaller than it used to be," he said to the man behind the counter.

"Well, Sonny, you see there is a war on."

"Huh!" The kiddie looked at his coin again. "My penny still seems to be the same size."

—Natal Mercury.

Tradition for Honesty

Chicago, Ill.

Maintaining their long-time tradition for honesty, Pullman car porters and car service employees during 1942 restored more than $80,000 in cash, and $30,000 in jewelry to Pullman travelers through the company's lost and found department, according to a recent announcement by the Pullman Company.

In addition to the cash and jewelry more than 100,000 items of personal property, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars in value, were restored to traveling soldiers and civilians through this service. This does not take into account the money and articles restored by Pullman porters to travelers as they leave the train, since no record is kept of this.

A citation of merit is appended to the permanent record of each employee turning in lost property of travelers.

Brevities

Montreal Star: It'd be a break for ladies if "permanent" waves had the durability of "temporary" taxes.

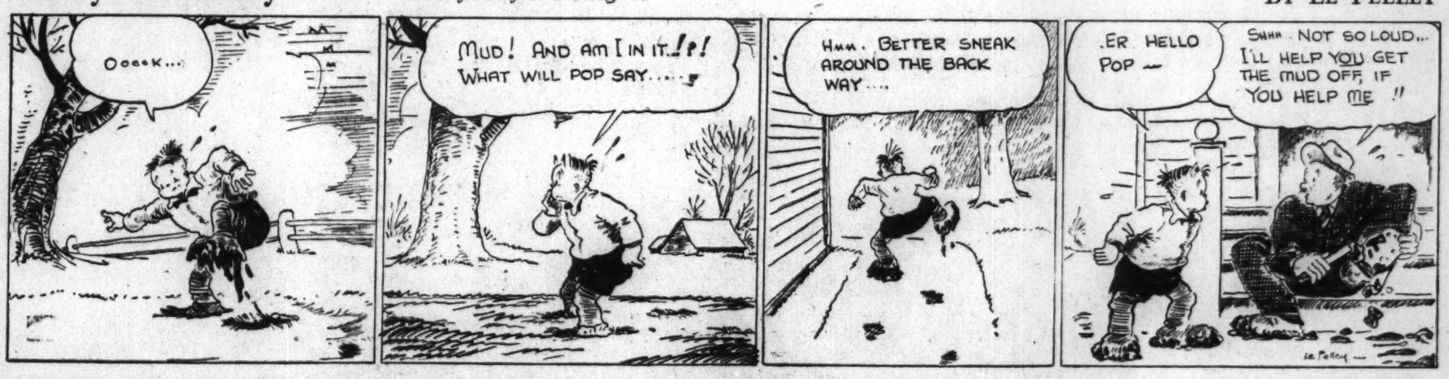
Ryan in Boston Herald: Wonderful to contemplate is the sole of the barefoot boy's foot. The more it's used, the tougher its tread gets to be.

The OWI Explains the Scarcity of Civilian Goods

NEWS ITEM— DON'T FORGET! YOU MUST FILE YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX NOT LATER THAN MARCH 15TH
NEWS ITEM:— GOV'T TO GRANT TAXPAYERS 60 DAYS GRACE IN WHICH TO FILE RETURNS PROVIDED THEIR REASONS ARE SATISFACTORY.
Dear Collector— May I have a 60 day extension? Reason—I want to figure out some more ways to get deductions.
I HOPE IT COMES BEFORE MIDNIGHT MARCH 15TH
MATERNITY WARD
INCOME TAX BLANK
MAIL
THANK GOODNESS IT HAPPENS ONLY ONCE A YEAR

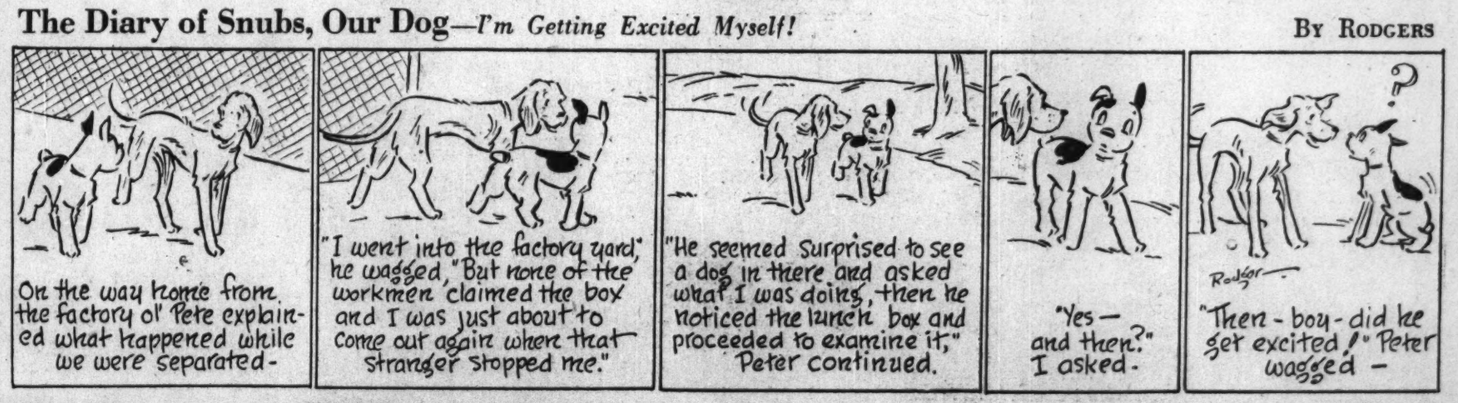
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Everybody's Doing It*

By Le Pelley


Oooo K...
MUD! AND AM I IN IT.!?! WHAT WILL POP SAY.....
HMM. BETTER SNEAK AROUND THE BACK WAY....
ER HELLO POP —
SHHH NOT SO LOUD... I'LL HELP YOU GET THE MUD OFF, IF YOU HELP ME !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Getting Excited Myself!*

By Rodgers


On the way home from the factory ol' Pete explained what happened while we were separated-
"I went into the factory yard," he wagged, "But none of the workmen claimed the box and I was just about to come out again when that stranger stopped me."
"He seemed surprised to see a dog in there and asked what I was doing, then he noticed the lunch box and proceeded to examine it," Peter continued.
"Yes— and then?" I asked.
"Then - boy - did he get excited!" Peter wagged -

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Neighbors*

By The Hagers

"The Captain didn't like our song," One duck musician quacked. "What's wrong?
"I don't dislike, mate, your guitar, But it's your scanty repertoire."
"Aren't you ducks Mexicans?" I asked. The two musicians then unmasked.
"We live north of the Rio Grande; We're members of Quackburg's swing band."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Design for Postwar Living

"The difficult we do today; the impossible takes a little longer." An America whose spirit is currently expressed in that saying will not be thrown off its wartime stride by the scope of President Roosevelt's plans for postwar living.

The purpose of these proposals, says the National Resources Planning Board, is to "challenge complacency." That is a useful, necessary aim. They raise controversial questions at a time when many citizens want to concentrate on winning the war. But most of these questions will have to be settled by democratic discussion, and America will be better prepared for peace if some of them are thoroughly debated before peace comes.

The general objectives of the plans are consciously or unconsciously accepted by most Americans. The methods are highly debatable and deserve careful, detailed examination. They will be so examined in these columns, but first-day consideration is best confined to the larger aspects of the changes proposed.

The social security plan is very far-reaching in its provisions for extending Federal aid to education in the form of free school-lunches and college scholarships. Its provisions for disability insurance and its program for hospital building are not altogether new and have been strongly opposed so far by a majority of the medical profession and by millions of citizens who believe local and voluntary measures for achieving the same ends are preferable to compulsory, centralized systems.

Closely related to social security, indeed the most basic of all security proposals, is the first point of the plan for adjusting to a peacetime economy—the guarantee of employment. Here is the nub of all postwar planning. Full employment during the war has convinced Americans that unemployment is unnecessary. They know that wartime jobs have been created by tremendous governmental expenditures—at least half of them on borrowed money. But they will not again be satisfied with a WPA kind of existence.

During the depression American national policy accepted the responsibility of the Federal Government to provide subsistence, but Washington never furnished real jobs or prosperity. Mr. Roosevelt has conceded that business must be the main reliance for postwar jobs. But business men declare that private enterprise cannot really function so as to provide full employment when regimented and sniped at by Government.

Probably some continuance of rationing will be necessary until wartime shortages are overcome, but such controls should not be used to make over the national economy according to New Deal concepts. The proposal for giving labor a share in management looks more like Philip Murray's plan than like the labor-management advisory councils that have been working well in many war plants. It will be strongly opposed even by progressive employers.

Consolidation of railways into a limited number of regional systems has much to recommend it, if done wisely. Government-industry partnership in some aircraft, shipbuilding, aluminum and magnesium plants may be less revolutionary than it sounds. Such partnership now exists, and the postwar objective should be security rather than socialization.

The question that will be most debated will be whether this program would destroy private enterprise. It must be recognized that some social planning is required. Even large-scale industry necessarily goes in for planning, and it often controls the destinies of millions. In so far as governmental controls protect consumers from monopolies, insure fair competition and cushion the worst effects of depressions, they are necessary and helpful. But where they destroy more freedom and initiative than they release, where they set up oppressive Federal bureaucracies, they must be resisted.

Ten years ago the people felt Governmental management of the national economy could be no worse than that which had produced the depression. Today the climate of opinion has changed. Particularly since wartime regulations have been so muddled by Washington the average man is inclined to doubt the omniscience of government. In the war, private enterprise has gained a good reputation for getting production and paying high wages—albeit with federal money. In the present temper of the people and of Congress even the most hopeful of the plans will be critically scrutinized.

Outstanding Appointment

Governor Saltonstall's appointment of Charles C. Cabot of Dover to the Massachusetts Superior Court ranks among the best of his more than four years' service as Chief Executive.

Certainly his choice was as far removed from political motives as any political appointment can possibly be. The appointment deserves unanimous approval by the Executive Council.

Widely acclaimed for his work as a lawyer during the last 18 years and for his service as chairman of the Greater Boston United War Fund, Mr. Cabot is a worthy successor to the late Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

Mr. Cabot's experience as a trial lawyer, as Federal Referee in Bankruptcy for 14 years, and as secretary of the Boston Bar Association for several years constitutes excellent background for a member of the Superior Court. In addition he has established a long record as a leader in civic affairs and in social welfare activities.

Mr. Cabot is making a financial sacrifice by accepting the judicial honor but the Commonwealth is gaining an excellent judge.

The Old Gray Bonne'

Lesser things have started a revolution. Yet today British women hardly look up from their work. Only one new hat every three years, under the new quota! Undoubtedly the Government held its breath. But nothing happened. The earth continued to turn upon its axis. The stars held firmly to the skies. The sun ran its accustomed course.

It is, indeed, a new world. One in which men and women have become more adaptable, more resourceful, more versatile. Only one hat in three years! Instead of shrieking in protest, the average woman today accepts the inevitable with fortitude and proceeds to trim it over so cleverly that no one would ever know it was the same "inevitable" that she wore last year.

In fact, it is doubtful if such an edict would cause very much more of a furor in the United States, what with bandanas, snoods, and fascinators to save the day. The chapeau, you may have noticed, is not the formal creation that it once was. Indeed, a mere cluster of artificial flowers, affixed to the pompadour frequently becomes a hat to all intents and purposes. Or it may be a perky velvet bow or piece of fur

So if "coupon 55" suddenly becomes good for one hat for the duration, American women will probably take the news with the same calmness expressed by their British sisters. The old gray bonnet will undergo an overhauling, and come out looking like a new model. Men will still pretend to be amazed at the result.

Clouds Over Martinique

The apparently static situation of Martinique in a swiftly changing French Empire is one of the curious anomalies of this war. It is clear from the United States' action in halting food shipments to the island that sharp differences exist between Washington and Admiral Robert, French High Commissioner in Martinique.

There is little doubt these differences will be resolved. But it is strange they should force themselves into public view at a time when more and more Frenchmen are rallying to the United Nations cause, and when there is no longer even a pretense of competent government at Vichy to which Admiral Robert can attach his loyalty.

The nature of the disagreement is not clear from the available reports. It can hardly be confined to the matter of a couple of merchant ships and some West Indian products which Martinique could send to North Africa to help American operations there. This is cited in dispatches as an "example" of the factors in the dispute. But it is likely that a clearer statement is required from Admiral Robert on his attitude toward the United Nations cause. This is called for by the prospect of desperate Nazi gambles in the Atlantic; Americans will want to be sure that enemy submarines are not finding aid so near to the American mainland.

Moreover, there are demobilized warships and some obsolete planes at Martinique which might well follow the other units of the French fleet now in American ports for repairs and further use against the Axis. If Admiral Robert objects to such outright aid to the United Nations, he is a member of a diminishing minority of Frenchmen, and may find himself up against sterner pressure both from the United States and from his own countrymen before long.

Our Readers Say—

Guidance Through Prayer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In following the reports of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's visit to this country, a question arose in my thought as to why a single woman could find so much respect in the hearts of those located on the opposite side of the globe from her own home. Then I came across a passage in her own words which explained the reverence and respect her presence here was commanding. As published in the "Canadian Baptist," Toronto, Ontario, she said:

"My mother was not a sentimental parent; in many ways she was Spartan. But one of my strongest childhood impressions is of mother going to a room she kept for the purpose on the third floor to pray. She spent hours in prayer, often beginning before dawn. When we asked her advice about anything, she would say, 'I must ask God first.' And we could not hurry her. Asking God was not a matter of spending five minutes to ask Him to bless her child and grant the request. It meant waiting upon God until she felt His leading. And I must say that, whenever mother prayed and trusted God for her decision, the undertaking invariably turned out well."

The world is generally too busy to resort to prayer for guidance. It seems easier to build the Tower of Babel even if overthrown the next day, than to search deeply and build on the solid rock of Principle, of God, as expressed in the Golden Rule and the Lord's Prayer. Nevertheless, the messages of many wise pilgrims who have gone before still linger to guide us on the way. Tersely summarized two of these guideposts run thus:

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of . . .
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
—Alfred (Lord) Tennyson

In the morning, prayer is the key that opens to us the treasure of God's mercies and blessings; in the evening, it is the key that shuts us up under His protection and safeguard. —H. W. Beecher.

Boston — GERTRUDE M. KITCHELL

"Vichy-De Gaulle-North Africa"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of your newspaper appeared a letter signed by Mr. Francis W. Ramsey, Jr., of Milton, Mass., entitled "Vichy-De Gaulle-North Africa."

In the first paragraph of his letter, Mr. Ramsey states that: "the assassination of Admiral Darlan was the German counter to the American move there." I do not know where Mr. Ramsey got his information, as everybody knows now that the assassin of Admiral Darlan belonged to the royalist party (who intended to put Count de Paris at the head of French North Africa) and killed Darlan because he thought the latter had been a traitor to Marshal Pétain.

Mr. Ramsey adds: "There is a determined and continuing effort, with little regard for consequences, to force General de Gaulle down the throats of the French. This effort arises from emotionalism, lack of appreciation of the dynamics of French politics and other more obscure causes." Contrary to this statement, General de Gaulle is without any possibility of truthful denial the leader of the French underground organizations in France. Outside of France he has been recognized as such by 15 million people living in a territory of a million and a half square miles of the French Empire.

What seems an error to Mr. Ramsey, i. e., to believe "that Pétain and de Gaulle are the protagonists of two national French policies," is the truth. Pétain has been the protagonist of the policy of treachery to the historical French ideal of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, for which millions of democratic Frenchmen have died since the revolution of 1789; the protagonist of treachery towards the English with whom the French were bound by solemn treaties; the protagonist of a policy of treachery to the French patriots by collaboration with the enemy. General de Gaulle has been the protagonist of all that stands against such a degrading policy.

New York — DR. A. SIMARD

Less Shipping Space for Tobacco

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I add a word to the comment of K. Y. of Oshkosh, Wis., regarding the use of valuable land for the growing of tobacco and the employment of valuable labor in the manufacture of cigarettes?

What about transportation? Surely, in these days when shipping space is in such tremendous demand for the movement of essential goods, the Office of Defense Transportation would do well to curtail the number of freight cars and cut all shipping space taken by cigars and cigarettes.

Many cigar and cigarette factories are located near tobacco fields in good farming country. Saving of shipping space for their nonessential products would facilitate movement of vital crops grown in these areas.

A commendable step in a similar direction was taken by the ODT when it assigned certain refrigerator cars normally used for transportation of beer to the hauling of seed potatoes. (Mrs.) ELVA L. KAY

Newton Highlands, Mass.

For the Ruml Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a great amount of talk these days in Washington on a "pay-as-you-go" tax plan but we are close to the middle of March and no action has as yet been taken. To my best judgment and in the judgment of all those with whom I have discussed the matter, the Ruml Plan is the plan we should adopt and it should have been made law long before this.

I am disgusted with the political bickering in Congress. We know only too well the pressure Congress is constantly bringing on the OPA so that prices continue to soar and we either pay black-market prices for our food or go without. Something must be done about it and it is up to us, the people, to do it. We are willing to make every sacrifice necessary to win this war but it is time that we let Washington know where we stand regarding prices and taxes. (Mrs.) J. V. REED

Yonkers, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Extra Point

The Bookshelf

Phenomenal Reporter

John T. Whitaker is a journalistic phenomenon. He repeatedly breaks through the ceiling on the most secret diplomatic and military information. In WE CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY (New York: Macmillan. $2.75), each chapter contains at least several scoops of the first order. Only a man with his peculiar flair for getting through the usual sources to the ultimate source could achieve them.

The publisher's blurb calls him an "elite journalist." He would probably prefer to be called a reporter, but the fact remains that the high spots of his information are points at which every foreign correspondent aims and which few reach; they are the envy of the profession.

When Count Ciano took Whitaker into his office in the small hours of the morning after a late party, opened his safe and showed a newspaper reporter through his diary with its account of the critical interview when Ciano tried to keep Hitler from attacking Poland—only to have Hitler storm, "You ass, you son of an ass," when he didn't want to believe Ciano's prediction that Britain would fight—that was Whitaker's way of getting news.

An average newspaper reader, or book reader, might take this sort of thing for granted. But those who worked with Whitaker, this reviewer among them, knew that this feat was the fruit of flying and fighting with Count Ciano in Ethiopia years before, partying and off-the-record talking with him in the years after, and that in view of the extraordinary antipathy to newspapermen in Rome, it represented a unique accomplishment. Probably only he could have done it.

* * *

The same holds for repeated interviews with Mussolini. Witness the Duce's remarkable candor in telling Whitaker about his technique of one-man rule: ". . . The public therefore must be kept uncertain and confused except in moments when the leader asks for its applause. Let me illustrate. If the Italian public begins to agitate a policy which I myself have secretly planned, I will denounce it. I will put through this policy only when I have killed public demand for it. I do not desire that public opinion should come to feel that it has a power of its own."

Witness also the searing account of the Hitler-Roehm dénouement, which Whitaker obtained from the only surviving eyewitness to the interview: "Drawing his own revolver, Hitler handed it to Roehm. 'You are a traitor, I give you the only way out.'

"Roehm's eyes blazed. . . . 'Mein kleiner Adolf,' he said, 'it is thee, not I, who has betrayed National Socialism.' . . . Roehm thrust the revolver in Hitler's face. 'If this is to be murder, commit the murder yourself. . . .'

"It was a terrible scene to behold. Hitler cringed before the scorn of Roehm. He began to fall back and Roehm pursued him slowly around the room. . . . The Führer suddenly burst into tears. He began to sob. He sank to the floor, his face in his hands, his hair hanging down over his face. Roehm was ridiculous and incongruous in his nightgown, but strode round and round the seated Führer, laughing and upbraiding him. We carried Hitler out of the room. . . ."

* * *

Here again, this narrative is no journalistic accident, but the result of Whitaker's flair for building his news sources. Years before, he had campaigned in Spain with Capt. Roland von Strunk, who told him the story. Shortly thereafter, Strunk, the last witness to that amazing scene, was also shot.

If you want to know about the much debated Badajoz massacre in the Spanish Civil War, Whitaker ends the dispute. He got the whole story direct from General Yague, who commanded the Franco troops and candidly admitted the entire massacre in all its sanguinary details.

If you think that Hitler with his much vaunted intuition forced the attack on Russia down the throats of the German General Staff, if you think that he forced the drive on Moscow out of madness, if you have believed that he purged his generals because they protested that recklessness, Whitaker produces his sources to the contrary.

You can read that the General Staff itself urged Hitler to plunge into Russia, that the Moscow drive was deliberately planned, regardless of cost, to push Japan into the attack on Pearl Harbor, and, once that had taken place, a prearranged retreat from Moscow followed. And that Hitler "in one of his most generous actions" accepted the resignation of certain generals to spare them the responsibility for an action which transcended purely military considerations, and to assume it before the German nation himself, because only he could bear it.

This book covers all the vortices of Europe in the prewar and war period, not by the pedantic method but by flashes of illumination on each. Some of its points will be debated; others may not be understood by the general public as the news-gathering feats which they represent. But the book offers a rich treasure of evidence for the respect in which Whitaker is held by those who grind the grist of Europe's news while he is working his way through to the men who count and who know—then sharing his information prodigally with his colleagues.

S. R. D

Mirror of World Opinion

"It Doesn't Belong to You"

The Sun yesterday morning had a letter from "The Dishwasher," pointing out a serious offense against our fighters, our Allies and ourselves. He tells of seeing plates come back to the restaurant kitchen where he works, each bearing the wreckage of an expensive, half-eaten steak.

Returning to the childhood training we all got in eating whatever we took on our plates, "The Dishwasher" reminds us: "The big T-bone steak you ordered and didn't eat half of doesn't belong to you—or me, or the restaurant owner, or even the garbage man who gets it. In these days it belongs to someone who really hungered for it."

Our soldiers are going to be fed, of course. Our Allies must be fed. But we can't stop with assuring their supplies. What could be more devastating to our home war effort than setting up the vicious standard that the man with enough money may order a fine steak and throw half of it away, while less fortunate Americans go hungry? The ideal we must have constantly before us is to share and share alike.—*Chicago Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

White Cross Into Red Cross

By Ethel Camp Hugli

Most persons are familiar with the sight of a white flag bearing a red cross in the middle. But not so many recall that there is a country whose emblem is a red flag with a white cross in the middle, and that there is the closest kind of a bond between the two.

The red flag with the white cross is the flag of Switzerland; the Red Cross flag—so familiar during the current campaign for needed funds—is the Swiss one with the colors reversed. There is a dramatic story behind this reversal.

* * *

About 100 years ago, a young Swiss banker lived in the city of Geneva on Lake Geneva in Switzerland. His name was Henri Dunant. He came from a well-to-do family in the city and he wore the black sidewhiskers which were the fashion for the gay young men of those days. Eventually, these black side-whiskers became the long white beard which, in the most familiar picture of Henri Dunant, contrasts with his black skullcap.

Young Henri's bank was his greatest interest. But there was one potential customer he didn't seem able to reach, for his carefully penned and respectful letters to him remained unanswered. The person in question was King Alexander of Sardinia.

Henri Dunant, however, was not easily discouraged. He decided to travel to Italy for a heart-to-heart talk with King Alexander. He felt he could convince him if he could once get a private audience with His Majesty. The long trip had to be undertaken by stage coach; for railroads were few and far between in 1859.

The stage took him along the shores of Lake Geneva, with the eternal snows of Mont Blanc shining in the morning sun, past villages where children rushed out to stare and wave, past the hoary old Castle of Chillon, and then, at the end of the lake, sharply to the left and up the Valley of the Rhone.

Mountains stood high on either side of the Rhone Valley, but Henri Dunant probably hardly glanced at their beauty. His mind was set on business.

Finally he came to Brigue, at the head of the valley. Here at Brigue the level valley road ended and the barrier of the Alps, separating Switzerland at this point from Italy, loomed high above his head. In M. Dunant's day the barrier had not yet been pierced by a railroad tunnel, and stage coaches as well as merchant wagons had to go over the lofty Simplon Pass. Finally he reached Italy.

By this time Henri knew exactly what he was going to say to King Alexander. But once arrived in Italy an unexpected difficulty arose. Sardinia and her ally, France, were at war with Austria. Henri learned that Alexander was at the front, directing operations at Solferino.

For a moment the young Swiss banker was daunted—but only for a moment. He drove to Solferino, where he arrived on the day after the battle was over, and asked to be taken to the King's headquarters. The way led across the battlefield, strewn thick with the dead and wounded.

* * *

This was an unexpected note of tragedy thrusting itself between the young Swiss and his plans for a business deal. Men were feebly calling for water, or trying to bind up their ghastly wounds. Others were trying to drag themselves to the aid of more badly wounded comrades. There were no nurses, no orderlies, no one to take care of the suffering wounded or to carry off the dead.

Appalled at the horror he saw around him, Henri Dunant lost all thought of his business and his urgent desire to see the King. He carried water to the wounded, helped to bind up their wounds, and pressed into service anyone he could find. Alleviation of suffering washed every other thought out of his mind. From that moment, in the middle of that battlefield, Henri Dunant determined to devote his life to this new cause.

On his return to Switzerland, he quickly got together a group of influential people who gathered the funds necessary to carry on this work of mercy. This society was at first called by another name. But in 1864, at the Convention of Geneva, the present name of the Red Cross was chosen. In honor of the founder, Henri Dunant, the Convention decided that the emblem should be the flag of his own country with the colors reversed. No bond, therefore, could be closer than the one between the International Red Cross and Switzerland.

It is curious how failure in one direction often leads to success in another. Dunant failed to meet King Alexander, but this failure led to the founding of one of humanity's greatest successes.

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